

Opinions of the Day

Racial Distinctions.
The "Englishman":—One of the objects

—the chief object of the Committee now sitting is to remove what many people regard as a racial distinction making for bad blood between Europeans and Indians. We are all for removing causes of difference between us, but a question of this delicate nature could not have been brought forward at a more supporting moment and the Committee must be careful lest in seeking to remove an alleged cause of bitterness they bring into being a system which will make the conditions

infinitely worse from every point of view. It is only on very rare occasions that the present procedure has led to racial ill-feeling and unless some system can be evolved which will be certain of the same measure or a greater measure of success it would be a grave blunder to change it. The trend of European evidence submitted to the Committee at Delhi—and let us say that it has been submitted with admirable temper and restraint—has been towards levelling up. That is to say, it is in favour of cutting away such privileges as

Europeans enjoy, but of granting equal privileges to Indians, to give to Indians as well as to Europeans the right to be tried by their peers, to extend the right of appeal against convictions by the higher courts. Without the historic safeguards that have existed in the past and are now necessary at the present moment than there have ever been, thanks to the bitter experience of propagandists, any alteration in the Code of Criminal Procedure would be much more likely to accentuate than to alleviate the racial bitterness which it is the desire of all to eradicate.

Indian Army Officers.
 "New India"—The military expenditure in India, even in ordinary circumstances, is abnormal; it would appear now that

the total expenditure is further enhanced by the Government of India entertaining what they themselves recognise to be a surplus number of officers. An important statement about the number of surplus

officers in the Indian army laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly in reply to questions asked by Sir Dova Prasad Saravadhikary estimates the total number at between 2,000 and 2,500. They are all junior officers, and the expenditure on each varies from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month. This gives us a total monthly expenditure varying between Rs. 1,200,000 and Rs. 2,000,000—quite considerable, and which ought any way to be avoided. The

Government have absolutely no defence for incurring this colossal expenditure, except that the officers were recruited for war-service. Their services must be dispensed with at the earliest opportunity possible. With the unemployment situation still in an acute stage in Great Britain, doubtless the Government may find this task a little difficult. But India cannot be made to pay for officers for whom she has no use.

Imperial Citizenship.
The "Hindu":—The story of how Dr. Maunil was hounded out of Ceylon is summarised elsewhere in an interview. How this patriotic Indian whose only crime is his love for his countrymen has been turned out from colony after colony is an impressive experience of which India has already taken stock. No good reason has been shown as yet why Fiji and New Zealand and Ceylon should be deemed

peculiarly open to disaster by the presence of this cultured Indian. If anything shines forth from amidst the nauseating tale of his persecution it is the naked truth that, when Indians are concerned, British Colonialism are good haters without the slightest qualms. It is a strange Empire, indeed, in which an Indian goes to its members but to find that their shores are too sacred for his feet.

Propaganda.

The "Leader": "The Times" (our only

correspondent' cabling from Allahabad on Dec. 30 the day on which the Liberal Federation had concluded its sittings, sent out a summary of the resolution passed by the Federation against civil-disobedience but there was no mention either of the resolution passed by the Federation on the question of reforms nor of the resolution on the new policy of the Government. The news he perhaps thought would not interest British readers. But if 'our own correspondent' has maintained

a 'discreet' silence on these points 'a correspondent' has thought fit to describe the Ahmedabad Congress as an assembly 'largely composed of millhands and cultivators'. It is not necessary for us to agree with the views of the Congress or to hold it in the esteem in which it was held a few years ago to declare that this characterisation of the Congress is utterly misleading.

The complete unanimity with which the demand for reduction in military expenditure is urged is truly significant, and reveals in no slight measure the temper of the country. The Indian press is wholly for the proposed reduction; and the support accorded by the Anglo-Indian press is not a whit less satisfactory. Thus, the *Statesman* recently urged that the country will remain unsatisfied until a real reduction in military expenditure is effected. The *Times of India* also supports this view. Discussing the

The real economy in Indian expenditure must come through a reduction of the military budget, and this is essentially a matter of policy. The situation has markedly changed. The Indian army was **organised** and echeloned for war against a first class military Power. That is no longer the need; Russia and Germany have disappeared as military Powers, and the duty of the army is to safeguard the frontier and assist the civil arm in serious crises. That does not demand the same army on the same scale as the old military problem.

After such unanimity, what alternative does the Government but to reduce the **burden?**

on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER, knowing HINDI to give private tuition, 3 times a week. Apply between 1 and 2 to N. M. BHATTEN, opp. New Share Bazaar, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. R2896

WANTED—HOTEL MANAGER for "The Democratic" Hotel, Bombay. Must have knowledge of English, Hindi, and Marathi. European dishes. Write ability references, stating salary desired, to Advertiser C/o P. O. Box 398, Bombay. R2824

WANTED—A GODOWN-KEEPER for European Import House. Must have knowledge of English, Hindi, and Marathi, and previous experience of handling large stocks. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2819

WANTED—A Gujarati young man acquainted with Bombay banks. Knowledge of English language and good writing essential. State experience, age and salary required to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2816

WANTED—CERTIFIED CINEMA OPERATOR with full knowledge about electrical appliances. Absolute testotaller required. Salary and conditions to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2810

WANTED—INDOOR MANAGER for Mineral Water Factory. Applicant must be thoroughly conversant with the preparation of Syrup, etc. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2822

WANTED—ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for Hydro Electric Power Station. State: (1) General and Technical training; (2) Details of apprenticeship if any; (3) Practical work done; (4) Positions held; (5) References; (6) Salary expected. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2808

WANTED—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantadi, Belgum, 26th January, 1922. 12003

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Portion of 2nd floor for office purpose in House No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, of Hamam Street. Apply to SWARAJYA SABHA, same floor, Bombay. C12671

TO LET at Santa Cruz (West) One COP-AGE. Rent Rs. 125 and One Top Floor. Rent Rs. 110. Apply sharp to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2823

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT—Office of BE-LET, from February 1922, in AMBUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Office near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required). Rent monthly from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply, personally to THE MANAGER, or by letter to the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL, AMARCHAND, 95-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3. R2551

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One very light elegant BROUGHAM by Hooper and Co., London, suitable for small single horse. Bicycle wheels. Apply Mrs. KHAREGAT, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. R2818

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle. R2827

FOR SPORTING MODEL, new 3 Seater English built, self starter, latest fittings. Rs. 4,250 or near offer. Owner invalid. To England. Apply S. G. N. SHAW, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Rd., Bombay. R2821

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CAB-RIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2827

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS in Burma—The Cotton Ginning and Mills and Oil-Pressing Mills, situated at Myingyan and Allamyo, Upper Burma, are previously owned and worked by Mooli Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation). The Myingyan Ginnery contains 30 gins and the Allamyo Ginnery 32 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with Hydraulic Baling Presses, Off-Pressing Mills, Refineries, Tin-making Plants, Engines, Boilers, Generators, etc. Offers will be considered for one or two of the properties. For further particulars apply to—STEELE BROTHERS AND COY., LTD., (Cotton Department) East Box 132, Rangoon. K. C12657

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY LOAN of Rs. 20,000 at a reasonable rate of interest by a well-established firm in Bombay. Kindly write, stating terms, to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2827

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION OF CASH CHEMISTS, 172, Hornby Road, by J. S. Mody at the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1922. For further particulars refer auction column. R2830

FOR SALE—A running QUARRY at Kharodi (Malad). Excellent building stone. Please apply to KORA AND BHATT, T. Bruce Lane, Fort. R2709

K. M. PUSHPINA CAP, oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14, mention color. K. M. & PINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kt. R2785

FOR SALE—100 New Electric Ceiling Fans, Wooden blades of the Mervill make, (without regulators). Offers invited in writing. Apply to Mr. DWIKADAS NARANJJI, Chompa-gut, near M. J. Market, Bombay 2. R2780

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Bank held in London on the 18th day of December, 1921, it was resolved to proceed with the forfeiture of 136 shares on which the last call of 21 pence was not paid subsequently thereto this call is now being paid and so it is now notified that if the call on the following 143 shares is not paid by the shareholders in whose name they now stand in the Register of Members by the 15th of February, 1922, with interest on the amount thereof at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st August, 1920, up to the day of payment their shares will be forfeited to the Bank.

The shares mentioned below are on the Bombay Register but payment in respect of these shares will be accepted either in London or any of the offices of the Bank in the East.

By Order of the Board,
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th January 1922. C11965

THE BULLION MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Managing Committee of the Association was held on the 6-2-22 under the presidency of Sheth Ramswami Das Birla in the Association Hall, and among other things the question of the possibility of a duty on Silver was discussed, and the rule—the duty to be paid by the buyer—passed on 1-10-20 was confirmed by the Committee. The attention of the dealers is drawn to the fact that in case the duty is levied by the Government in March, the man who takes delivery of the Pagan Settlement will have to pay it.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th February, 1922. C12114

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HAKODATE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Karachi on the 8th February 1922, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at "N" Shed, Prince's Dock on payment of charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damaged cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled for Survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single consignments. The bills of lading are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the Party Articles from 1st April, 1922, to 31st March 1923, will be received by the District Remount Officer Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1922.

(Sd.) W. F. BLACKER Captain,
District Remount Officer.
AHMEDNAGAR.

No. 12/1/2547
Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
2nd February 1922, C12066

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Hotel and Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year from 1st April, 1922, will be received up to 25th February, 1922—

Mutton	Milk
Beef	Butter
Fish	Bread
Poultry	Rice
Sole fish	Potatoes and Onions
Eggs	Pork
Vegetable	Coal
Fruit	Charcoal
Plumage	Horsefeed
Sour Limes	Lucerne grass.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., and delivered at his office at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tenders.
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.
Bombay. C12097

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. By virtue of a Proclamation to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First SESSIONS of 1922 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespases and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they must appear at the said place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Receivers and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Bells, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.

MAHOMEDBOY CURRIMBURY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C11969

ADVERTISEMENT RESULTS.

AN UNSOLICITED APPRECIATION.

Extract from a letter addressed to The General Manager, The Bombay Chronicle.

"We must admit your paper has brought us a fair number of callers and up till now we have made one or two sales and we hope the result from your paper will be of value."

Messrs. Pyne Hughman & Co., Ltd. have written to us thanking us for the wonderful results their full page advertisement in the Bombay Chronicle of the 30th January brought to them. Enquirers have been pouring into their offices and making bargains paying cash with their orders. Enquiries made prove that Messrs. Pyne Hughman & Co.'s offer is a genuine one of 50% off list prices and knowing the high grade of all classes of machinery such as Pumps, Oil Engines, Electrical Machinery, Motor cars and Lorries, Motor Launches, Marine Engines etc., stocked by Messrs. Pyne Hughman & Co., this appears to be an opportunity for a bargain that should not be missed by those in need of any of the above goods to-day or in the near future.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHADEO SAKARJI SHANKAR, late a Pensioner, Standard Life Assurance Company of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BHALCHANDRA MAHADEO JOSHI, alias SHANKAR, Acting Head Clerk and Cashier National Indian Life Assurance Company, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, the son of the said deceased, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and is the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of February, 1922.
BHALCHANDRA MAHADEO JOSHI,
Petitioner in person. R2822

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SOONABAI, widow of the late Jamsetji Pestonji Mehta or Kallaniwalla of Bombay East Inhabitant has agreed to sell to the undersigned the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house (being the seventh compartment of a chawl or range of buildings) standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1611, New No. A/5734, Old Survey No. 423 and New Survey No. 3A/5169 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6506 (1) and Street Nos. 160-162 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and the Oppenheimer's Chawl, on or towards the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on or towards the East by the property of Akbarali Abdulali Chhatrawala and on or towards the West by the property of Dattabhai Sumar.

MOHANDAS ANDERJI PAREKH,
Bhimji Ravji's Wadi,
opposite Bhangwadi, Kaldabedi,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1922. C12116

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHIMA VADVEL GHOSAL of Villa Parla, Native Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 2, Custom House Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being at Villa Parla in the Registration Sub-district of Handra in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement 81 sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public road, on or towards the West by the road leading to the Villa Parla Railway Station, on or towards the North by the property of Sheth Ran-chhaldas Chumla and on or towards the South by a public road.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1922.
CHANDULAL N. GUNDERIA,
Purchaser's Attorney. C12121

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If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

Can be had at Messrs. Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., Leach and Woburn, Treacher and Co., and all chemists and druggists.

Price Rs 1

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Tel. No. 4933.

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Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Houses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

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Iron and Brass Founders, Copper-Smiths, Plumbers.

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Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant Machinery, Hardware, etc.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Office Tel. 788.
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Telegrams: "NOXID."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Calcutta message dated 7th February says that of the Calcutta daily papers published in English, the "Servant, the organ of Non-Cooperators, has not yet commented on the communique of the Government of India in reply to Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy. Others with the exception of "A. B. Patrika" support it.—(A. P.)

The Afghan Envoy to London, Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan, reached Peshawar on February 7th. The Envoy and party were met at the frontier by the local military and civil officers and were received with a guard of honour and an artillery salute.—(A. P.)

It is understood that Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan intends to spend some days in India before sailing for England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Feb 8th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.868
Temperature of Air	76.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.8
Dew Point	63.0
Relative humidity of Air	63.9
State of cloudy sky (the whole sky)	1.4
Clouds—(1)	—
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1
Minimum do do	69.4
General direction of Wind	7
Force of Wind	11
Direction of Wind	—

DR. MANILAL

HIS ARRIVAL ATSALEM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Doctor Manilal arrived at Salem last evening. A large crowd received him at the station. The preparation for a huge procession had to be postponed, owing to a notice being served on the organisers prohibiting meeting and procession. Doctor Manilal was also served with a similar order at the railway station. On a representation being made to the District Magistrate he while upholding the prohibition of procession, permitted to hold a meeting provided the speeches avoid local political controversy more particularly shop-picketing and Civil Disobedience. Accordingly a public meeting was held the evening under the auspices of the Congress Committee.

WHICH WAY?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Winston Churchill has given out the secret, till now a thing unfathomed by the hopeful, optimistic Moderates. The labours for the past so many years of this Congress in asking for Self-government is pronounced to be in vain. Because the great Mr. Churchill says in effect that it is necessary to knock the childish, foolish and frivolous idea out of the head of the African and Asiatic that Britain will cease her domination over them merely for the asking, or, if you please, by only expressing the "wish". Since, according to Mr. Churchill, the expression of a "desire" would be of no avail, the question naturally arises, what is to be done? Should the asking take the form of a threat? But a threat is generally held out by one who is prepared to strike a blow. Because in the words of the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of Britain, one of the ways to won freedom is as advocated by Lord Reading is the obtaining of liberty through the good graces of the British Parliament. But how can one get into the good graces when the expression of a desire, be it howsoever gentle, is tabooed, who is a better authority, Mr. Churchill or Lord Reading? His Excellency says one thing, but it is summarily rejected, dismissed and discounted by one who is considered on a high pedestal of the mighty British Empire? Yours, etc.

J. H. O.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general result of the Season Reports for ending 7th February:—

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition though suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Deccan. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continues in some places. Harvesting of rabi crops is going on in some districts. Picking of cotton is in progress in Thar Parkar, West Khandesh and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

SARDAR JAGAT SINGH AKALI.

Sardar Teza Singh writes:—

Through the medium of this paper, I want to inform you—Sardar Jagat Singh Akali of Peshwar—that Aurangabad (Deccan) Police has issued a warrant of arrest against you in connection with Gurdwara Hazoor Sahib. As soon as you come to know of it, kindly surrender yourself to the police and get yourself arrested.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY AT DADAR

The prize-distribution ceremony of the Dadar English branch of the Institute, which has been working most successfully for several years as the pioneer educational body in northern Bombay, took place on Saturday, 28th January, 1922, with Mr. Jaganath Bomanji Petit in the chair. A large number of local inhabitants was present and evinced great interest. Principal Kolhatkar read his report from which it was clear that the branch had made really laudable progress. It also gave the audience to understand that the new schools lately started in 1920 and 1921, viz., the Karve Girls' High School at Dadar and Sheth Maganlal Surupchand English School at Sion, was to be added to one more, an A.V. School at Uran, in March, 1922. Moreover an attempt was to be made, if it received sufficient public support, to start a special school based on truly national lines and more suited to the local population which consisted in the majority of the artisan class.

After the distribution of prizes Mr. Petit delivered his presidential address and gave a donation of Rs. 500 for the particular occasion. He congratulated the managers on the very good work they were doing at great sacrifice. He was glad to have his name linked to the Institute as its sincere sympathiser and desired all true lovers of education to help the managers in every way; for he said they were now badly in need of proprietary buildings especially owing to the present state of the city and monetary assistance ought to engage the attention and care of every sympathiser. Principal Mr. M. R. Paranjpe also gave a short piece of advice to the pupils. Messrs. Joshi and Vaidya thanked the President and the audience and the proceedings then terminated.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper unchanged.
The "Chain Macbrayne" arrived in London on the evening of the 4th inst. The custom officials boarded S. S. Yaddo which reached the Madras harbour from Scandinavia via Bombay and searched the cabins occupied by some of the officers and men and seized four pistols and several rounds of ammunition illicitly kept. The weapons were confiscated and a fine of Rs. 1,000 was recovered from the accused. (A. B.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4.30 p.m.
The s.s. "Morca" with mails of January 24 expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.
The steamer Delta, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.
The opening ceremony by H. E. Lady Lloyd, of the Fancy Fair, in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities, at Keshroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, 5 p.m.
Fancy Fair in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities. Opening ceremony by Lady Cowasjee Jehangir at 5 p.m.
Delicate on Whether Peace is possible among the Powers of the World. Tutorial High School, Prof. K. T. Shah to preside, 5.30 p.m.
1st Anniversary of the late Mr. P. C. Banaji. Address by: (a) Mr. J. M. J. Banaji; (b) songs (10 a.m.); dinner to the poor (11.30 a.m.).
Te-Deum at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 10 a.m., in thanksgiving for the election of H. H. Pope Pius XI.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BATILVALA—Rustomee Framjee, son of the late Framjee Shapoorjee Batilvala and son-in-law of Jangjee Cursetjee, died of heart failure, on the 9th instant. Funeral this morning at 8.30 a.m. (S. T.) at his residence at Government Gate Road, Parel.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer "KARMALA" which has on board the mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Port Said on the 5th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a special inspection meeting of the Board to-day, (Friday) at 8 a.m. Trustees are requested to assemble near the Municipal Office at Worli Point.

A GRAND DANCE.

A grand dance, in aid of H. R. H. Princess Mary's Wedding Gift will come off at the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, to-morrow, (Saturday) at 9.30 p.m.

BAND AT SIR PHIROSHAW MEHTA'S GARDEN AT MALABAR HILL.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Sir Phiroshaw Mehta's Gardens to-day (Friday) commencing at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.)

MANDVI VACCINE STATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that Mandvi Public Vaccine Station, which has hitherto been situated at the Rahiman Street, has been removed to the Municipal Gujani School at Nagdevi Crass Lane from the 15th January, 1922.

VICTORIA GARDENS 200.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—
One Indian Slath Bear (cub) "Sally" (Melurus Ursinus) By Mrs. Graham Young, and
One Himalayan bear (Ursus Torquatus) By Lieut. H. P. Steed, from Agra.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

The opening show of the Circus at the new site at Charney Road on Wednesday night testified that the shows have retained their popularity among the Bombay public as much as ever. The Circus has been in Bombay quite a long time practically since November last yet it still draws large crowds nightly.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

Professor N. K. Bhagwat will deliver Lecture V of his series of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indrajil Lectures on "The Monastic Institutions of the Hinayana Buddhists, known as the Samgha" in the University Library Building (Ground Floor) to-day (Friday) at 5.45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

DIGAMBAR JAINS' CONFERENCE.

The eleventh session of the All-India Digambar Jain Mahajana Parishad was held on the 4th and 5th instant. Streamati Lalitabai Honorary Worker, Shrivakrasur Bombay, presided. Pandita Chandrabai Maharaj, and others delivered address on female education. The starting of a monthly organ for women was settled about one thousand subscribers have been secured.

LADIES' MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting of ladies will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress committee to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m. in the Hall of the Saranya Sabha, the Central Bank Building, Masjid Bandar Road, Mandvi, when SHIRIMATI BEGUM SAHIBA MAHOMEDALI will declare open the ladies' branch of the Mandvi District Congress Committee for the propaganda of Swadeshi amongst ladies of Mandvi Ward. Amongst the speakers will be the Shrimati Purni A. Dadabhai, Narjoo, Shrimati Baheebai Dhanraj, Shrimati Khairunisa A. M. Lalji. All ladies are requested to attend.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The entries for the All-Bandra Tennis Tournaments will close on Sunday the 12th February, 1922 at 7 p.m. Events are Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles. All communication should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, All-Bandra Tennis Tournaments, 12, Mulla, Bandra.

W. L. L. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Grahama Courts situated at Queen's Road will be open to competitors in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament for practice in the evenings from Thursday the 16th instant.

DELUDED COUNCILLORS.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your powerful leader on the 'Deluded Councillors' exposes the hollowities of the 'Reformed Councils' so mercilessly that no Indian, having a shred of self-respect and dignity, is entitled to cast slur upon the fair name of India by styling himself a representative of India when that living link of close association between the member and his constituency is entirely missing. But, Sir, the bureaucracy is backed up by such self-styled representatives. The instinct of self-protection has goaded them into forming this alliance. Government tolerates them because of their usefulness. Were they to really represent the wishes of their constituents Government has strength enough to rout their opinions. Look at the fate of the Surat and Ahmedabad municipalities.—Yours, etc.,

SAUBHAGCHAND DASHI.

Prag Mahal, Bombay, Feb. 8.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

RIOTING ON GORUPDEO ROAD.

ONE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazgaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged (1) Gaurab Babai; (2) Ganpat Gamaji and four others with rioting, house-breaking and mischief on the 18th of November last, during the recent disturbances. These accused are alleged to have broken five liquor and toddy shops at Gorupdeo. These five shops are situated in the same locality and were broken the same day and so the five cases were tried together.

Dhondu Pandoo employed in a country liquor shop Gorupdeo said that it was on Friday, the 18th of November at 9.30 a.m. that the liquor shop was broken. There was a mob of 250 to 300 persons who broke the lock of the shop. He did not see how it was broken as he was standing at his door which was near the shop. He saw a good number of the mob enter the shop. They brought out the barrels of liquor and poured the liquor outside. They also broke the barrels, glasses, etc. The damage to his shop amounted to Rs. 400. He could not identify anybody in the mob.

Deoji Tukaram Dadabhoji Shapurji, Edulji Shapurji and Cowasji Dhanjibhai deposed to the shops having been broken and gave the amount of losses sustained by them.

Deoji Tukaram Dadabhoji Shapurji, Edulji Shapurji and Cowasji Dhanjibhai, all owners of toddy or foreign liquor shops, deposed that their shops having been smashed by rioters and gave the amount of their losses.

WITNESSES.

Sadasiv Ruttanai, a Mill-hand residing at Gorupdeo said he remembered the day the liquor shops were broken. It was on the 18th of November last. He was in his house on the day in question. His house was near the shop of Deoji Tukaram. He saw a mob of 50 to 60 persons coming from the direction of the shop of Edulji Shapurji and going to the shop of Deoji Tukaram. Then they went to other country liquor shops which really belonged to Deoji Tukaram. He could not see what they did there. He could not identify any one who broke Pandoo's shop.

Janki Raghu deposed to having seen the mob breaking Pandoo's shop. Inspector Oliveira of the Byculla Police Station said he remembered the 18th of November last. At 11.30 a.m. he got a telephone message from the Byculla Police Station. He immediately proceeded to the scene with a party of Policemen and military in a motor lorry. The party also consisted of Rao Bahadur Chundilal Setanad. At the junction they all got out and went to Dhakji Parbhoo Wadi and there they received further information in consequence of which they kept the military there and they went inside the Wadi and proceeded along the wall. They then went to the shop of Deoji Tukaram, where he found a mob of 25 to 30 persons. Some of these were inside and outside the shop. They were smashing the shop. There was a great crowd at the place, but the crowd did not mix up with those who were near the shop. In the crowd there were accused Nos. 1 and 6 along with another man Keshav who absconded with the accused No. 5. He had a hammer, the wooden handle of which was about 2 feet long and used it to break the jars. He said that he was passing the furniture on to those who were outside the shop. After that, he reported to Rao Bahadur Chundilal that even if he could not secure the men he was in a position to identify them.

Kelly, the Dy. Commissioner of Police and a small party of military there. When they got to the place they noticed breaking of the shop, but before that they rushed forward and the other party of soldiers with Rao Bahadur Chundilal brought them in the middle. Mr. Kelly and himself chased accused No. 2 who had a bamboo with him. They arrested him afterwards.

Mr. Fuller, continued the witness, arrested accused Nos. 4 and 5. He found them in custody when he returned from the scene. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, were snuffling of liquor and accused No. 6 under arrest before he had gone to the Police Station.

Superintendent Fuller corroborated the evidence of Mr. Fern.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

Accused No. 1 said he was a farmer. He was arrested while he was not in rioting, was washing his hands after the work, when accused No. 2 said he was a tailor. He was arrested in his shop by a "SAB." He did not take part in rioting.

Accused No. 4 said he was going home when he was arrested. He was not in the riot. Accused No. 5 said he was not in the rioting. He was innocent.

Accused No. 6 said on the 9th of November he was at Pandharpur. He returned on the 23rd of November last and he was arrested that day. He did not take part in the rioting. He was innocent.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the three charges (viz., rioting, house-breaking and mischief).

ACCUSED NO. 3 DISCHARGED.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged accused No. 3 as there was no evidence against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, Inspector Fern said he knew accused No. 6 since 1911. He had been in charge of the Byculla Police Station since two years. He did not know whether he was a KULLI-seller. He had seen him on two occasions as far as his memory went in the course of these two years. Both those occasions he saw him at Gorupdeo. He went to the scene to see who took part in the crowd. He knew Keshav who was the brother of accused No. 3. Accused No. 6 at the time had a lungi round his legs, etc. Accused No. 1 was similarly dressed. He had with him at the time the British regime. He did not know what the military did. He chased accused No. 2. He did not know what he did. He gave no object was to arrest as many as he could among those persons who were concerned in rioting. He told Rao Bahadur Chundilal that he could recognize three of the accused.

Accused No. 6 made a statement to him at the Police Station. It was not true that he was away from Bombay to Pandharpur on the day in question. Both of his parties composed of about thirty men. Keshav had not been arrested yet.

Cross-examined by accused No. 2, Inspector Fern said it was not true that the arrested man when he was about to put his sewing machine inside the shop.

The case is adjourned till Monday when Rao Bahadur Chundilal Setanad, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate will be examined.

REPRESSION IN ANDRADESA

SEVERAL LEADERS SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Sentences have been passed on the Trinichopoly leaders Rectors Rajan and Sastry were tried secretly in the jail and have been sentenced to one year each. Santhanam is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Seven national workers of West Kistna have been sentenced to various terms. Three Tenali patriots also have been sentenced. Two Rajahmundry patriots are sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Barrister Giri, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has been arrested for disobeying order under Sec. 144.

COMPLETE STRIKE OF INDIAN STAFF.

ANGLO-INDIANS STEP INTO THE BREACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.
The strike situation here has become serious. Nearly all the Indian staff are out. Pointsmen, traffic telegraphists, sweepers, etc., and carriage and wagon department men are expected to join. Attempts were made to damage points before going out but they were soon put right. Anglo-Indian and lady telegraphists from Government Telegraph Office are working the Railway Telegraph office. Even booking is being done by Anglo-Indians and Europeans who are manning all the posts deserted by the Indian staff. The parcel express let to-day at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Ba'n, Joint Magistrate, has been at the platform from an early hour watching the situation. There has been no violence reported till now.

The Magistrate wires from Tunda that the strike situation is unchanged and endeavours to meet the strikers' terms have failed.

Here also the strike continues and is reported to be spreading to long workshops. The officials are very reticent about giving information otherwise there is change in the situation.

E. I. R. STRIKE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.
E.I.R. strike situation at Allahabad is much the same as it was yesterday. Only a number of strikers has slightly increased. The station compound was being guarded by police and men of auxiliary force in "muffs" and arrangements had been made with the officer commanding at once to call out the military in case of emergency. No 15 up and No 16 down passenger trains have been cancelled.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON FIREMAN BY EUROPEAN

MAGISTRATE CONSIDERS IT A FABRICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.
East Indian Railway authorities have received the report of the Magistrate's enquiry into the alleged assault on an Indian fireman by a European driver which led to the present strike. The Magistrate considers the fireman's story to be a fabrication.

N. C. O. IN S. INDIA.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.
Further arrests and convictions of Non-Cooperation are reported from Beavada, Cocanada and other places. A Trinichopoly message says that Dr. Rajan and two others, whose arrests were reported previously, were tried in the jail and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment each.

Mesore K. Santanam, Abdul Hamid, and Ignatius were also tried for disobedience of the order under 144 and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MADRAS DISTURBANCES.

OF 6 ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.
The case in which six accused were charged with being the members of an unlawful assembly, voluntarily causing hurt to the police officers in the discharge of duty and mischief to the residence of Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty on the 13th January last for the day of the Prince's arrival is being tried in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, George Town.

Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty in course of his evidence deposed to the jury to his house and obstruction caused to him on the way by the hooligans.

Cross-examined, he said that the accused in the present case were not Non-Cooperators but hired hooligans whom he did identify in the crowd, from the car. The police did not turn up at once as they were engaged elsewhere.

Other witnesses deposed to having heard the crowd shouting "Murder Theagaraya Chetty and throw him to the pit."

CR. LAW AMENDMENT CONVICTIONS.

TO BE EXAMINED BY SIR B. K. MALIK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 9.
A Bihar and Orissa Government communication states that in view of the opinions expressed in a recent debate in the Provincial Council and the undertaking given on their behalf Government have decided to refer the records of all cases of conviction under Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Basanta Kumar Malik on special duty who will advise whether the convictions are justified by evidence and recommend modification of sentences, where ever desirable. Orders will be passed by Government under appropriate sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

END OF CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 9.
The "Behar Herald" understands on reliable source that Government is contemplating withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act from the whole province except north Behar.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLES.

END OF SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

KASTOORCHAND MILL MEN DISCHARGED.

The strike is as good as settled. The upshot of the interview of the Trade Union Secretary, Mr. Chaman Lal, with Mr. Clayton, has been so far very satisfactory. A committee of the Corporation will be appointed with two nominees from either side with a chairman who will decide the question on its own merits. In the meantime the city is as dirty as it could be. For four days the greater part of the city has not been swept and garbage lies uncollected in heaps in most parts. The timely intervention of the Trade Union has not a good effect on the situation. There is not much trouble about the mills also, as the Kastoorchand Mill men have been discharged, although they would like to be re-employed.

The seven hundred weavers in the Kastoorchand Mills have been paid their wages and discharged by the Agents. Hitherto they were sitting inside the Mills, but since yesterday they are kept out of the mill premises. The men, however, desire to be re-employed on new terms failing which they wish a month's bonus to be paid.

In other mill's the men have returned to work.

SWEEPER'S STRIKE.

Coming to the Sweepers' strike the situation has distinctly improved. Negotiations have been carried on between the officials of the Trade Union Congress and the Municipal Commissioner and the result has been, so far, very good. The Commissioner has agreed to the appointment of a committee to whom the matter will be referred.

In the morning Mr. Chaman Lal had an interview with Mr. Clayton Dr. Sandilands and Mr. Higgins, for more than an hour, when the whole situation was fully discussed. Mr. Chaman Lal told them that the men were not justified in going on strike considering the terms of their employment, but they being ignorant could not be expected to stick to the letter of the law. Similarly, the Municipal authorities were not justified in prosecuting the men for having gone on strike. This use of their powers was absolutely barbarous and they were going to fight for the abolition of such powers in fact they had already communicated with the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. Clayton said as far as he was concerned he had already moved in the matter by giving an increase of Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 to cover the sweepers' portion of the provident fund, but the matter was still under consideration. He added that if he gave an increase to sweepers, he would necessarily have to give an increase to several thousand men, who were getting similar wages.

Mr. Chaman Lal said, as far as he was concerned, he would be very pleased if the Commissioner gave an increase to all the others as well, but that his immediate problem was the demand of the sweepers.

Dr. Sandilands intervened and said that the men had gone on strike eighteen months ago and he asked what guarantee was there that after a settlement had been arrived at they would not again go on strike.

Mr. Chaman Lal said the employees would have to put up with such a thing so long as they refused to recognise Trades Unions. He cited the case of the Bombay United Mills, where a similar thing had happened. In neither of these instances would there have been a strike if there had been a union, until all avenues of settlement had been exhausted.

COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

Mr. Clayton agreed about the utility of Trades Unions, but wanted to know whether the men would accept a settlement arrived at on their behalf and Mr. Chaman Lal gave a guarantee that if they accepted a settlement he would see that the men accepted it. That was the reason why a Union had been formed for the men and Mr. Clayton might rest assured that there was no danger, provided the settlement was a honourable and satisfactory one.

Mr. Chaman Lal then made a suggestion, in view of the seriousness of the situation from the public health point of view, as there was an imminent danger of the recrudescence of influenza if the strike continued. He suggested that the matter be referred to a Committee of two nominees of the Commissioner and two appointed by Mr. Baptista, with an independent chairman. Mr. Clayton said under the powers possessed by the Municipal Corporation, they could not delegate such rights to an outside committee, but that he was willing to advise the appointment of a committee of the Corporation.

The committee would discuss firstly the market wage and secondly, the living wage to be paid to the sweeper. Mr. Chaman Lal told Mr. Clayton that there was no doubt about the market wage being the present rate, from the fact there were 4,900 men working for them. There was no doubt, however, about the wage of the sweeper being not a living wage. He informed Mr. Clayton that he had figures given him by a gentleman from the Labour Office, who had collected statistics from the chawls inhabited by the sweepers and he was told that 39 per cent. more than they earned is spent and the other 50 per cent. just barely covered their expenses.

Mr. Clayton was sympathetic and said that he would very much like gradually to raise the men's wages. It was ultimately decided, provided the men went back to work and a decision to that effect was communicated to Mr. Clayton by 3 o'clock, that the following terms should be arrived at, namely:—(1) The appointment of a Corporation's Committee to discuss the demands of the sweepers. (2) The with-

drawal of the cases against 112 men. (3) No confiscation of January pay.

MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

The decision was communicated to the men who had collected on the maidan and they were addressed by Mr. Kanthi and Mr. Page. A resolution was subsequently passed agreeing to the terms. They signified their willingness to return to their work.

In the meantime the city is already presenting an unkempt appearance. Yesterday was the fourth day, it must be remembered. The accumulations of hachra and garbage of all sorts are slowly getting to be an eye-sore. The gullies also are getting dirty. The streets are unswept and present a dirty appearance. There were nearly 3,500 men on strike yesterday and if there had been no settlement, even provisionally, more men would have joined and no doubt the strike would have spread to other labour departments. Fortunately, wiser counsels have prevailed and the strike has almost died.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was made with regard to the strike in the Corporation:—
The Municipal Commissioner said that the Corporation were aware there was a strike of the sweepers for the last three days. He was glad to inform them that as a result of certain negotiations the men had gone back to work unconditionally. He had a wish to make a statement before the Corporation and inform the public that Municipal labour was being treated generously. He had assured the gentlemen, representing the sweepers, that the men were paid not only the market rate, but it was more than the market wage and that it was a reasonable living wage. The gentleman representing the sweepers had challenged his statements and he had agreed, at a convenient opportunity, to submit the matter to a Committee of the Corporation, which would be in a position to investigate and decide whether the conditions given to that class of labour were reasonable in the existing conditions of labour in Bombay. He had asked certain citizens in Bombay and had ascertained from them that the wages paid by the Corporation were quite adequate. He would in due course ask the Corporation to consider whether the wages at present paid, were, under the existing conditions, a reasonable living wage or not. The Committee would be asked to see the representations of the sweepers and ascertain from them what their expenses were.

CHAURI CHAURA TRAGEDY.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE DEPRECATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.
The "Leader's" special correspondent wires from Gorakhpur that Chauri Chaura is now absolutely quiet, all shops in the bazaar are closed. Fifty persons who are alleged to have taken part in the attack on the police station have been and many more are being arrested. Whole families have run away. Several Gorakhpur leaders including Mr. Ajodhya Das, Barrister and Syed Mohamed Subhanullah, President District Congress Committee have issued a statement giving the facts of the tragedy and remarking in conclusion, "We cannot help, observing those acts of violence, brutal and fendish murders and roasting to death of living human beings can on no account be justified and are the results of carrying on a propaganda among inflammable masses with the avowed object of destroying respect for law and authority by persons posing as apostles of non-violence. The incident should open the eyes of all if they have not already opened to the grave danger with which the country is confronted."

Maulvi Subhan Allah is very visibly moved and has sent messengers to Mr. Gandhi and Hakim Ajmal Khan asking them to not start the campaign of Civil Disobedience at least not in this district if not in this province.

N. C. O. LEADERS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER.

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 9.

In connection with the Gorakhpur Tragedy, even Mr. Devadas Gandhi writing from the spot to the Leader says the facts stated in the Government communication are mainly correct and that many owed their safety to the timely help of the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Magistrate and the Collectors and that their restraining influence prevented horrors. Several non-cooperating leaders who had gone to Gorakhpur have been refused permission to go into the interior of the District.

(Continued from column 6.)

not come in at all. Although he did not think that the next democratic Corporation was going to be very intelligent, he thought that when Government were going to extend the franchise they should not withhold from the people their rights.

The arguments brought forward for the most part specious and unworthy of the Corporation and reflected no credit on them.

He was for Rs. 10 franchise on the basis of no difference between it and Rs. 20 franchise. The fact was that those who had got into the Corporation wanted to stick to their post.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar supported the original proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody, replying, said Government ought to have prolonged their life by one year, as they had done in the case of the Legislative Council. They were strongly against the Government in the matter.

Both amendments were defeated and the original motion was declared carried. Mr. Motilwala, however, asked for a poll, the result of it being that 22 voted for the motion and 15 against. The motion was therefore carried. The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SPECTACIOUS ARGUMENTS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia could not see much difference between a ten rupee franchise and a twenty rupee one and he was unable to follow Mr. Petit's arguments. Some members had been elected with difficulty and it was only natural for them to stick to their places for three years instead of only one. For gentlemen who used to stand first had stood last, and some had

(Continued in column 5.)

LIFE OF CORPORATION.

GOVERNMENT'S RESTRICTION TO 1 YEAR.

HEATED DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding. Almost two hours of the Corporation were occupied in the discussion of Government's letter restricting the life of the Corporation to one year. After a good deal of discussion Mr. Mody's proposition was passed regretting the letter and opposing the restriction of the Corporation to one year.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Government re the reconstitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It said that as the new constitution could not be introduced in time, Government proposed to insert a provision in the new bill limiting the period of the new Corporation to one year.

Mr. H. P. Mody in moving that the letter be recorded said that the Corporation opposed the limitation to one year.

Mr. B. N. Motilwala opposing the motion said they had been sinfully treated by the Government, considering that the portfolio was in the hands of an Indian Minister. He thought one year was quite sufficient for the preparation of electoral roll etc. This was a question which they should view from the commonsense point and it was after all the interests of the thought they should not delay the ushering in of the new constitution for more than a year. When the whole country was insistently demanding wider powers, he was surprised to see Mr. Mody coming before them and asking that the new powers should be delayed for a term of three years.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconding did not like to be thought a N. C. O. It was the Corporation itself which had wished for its life to be extended by one year only. And now they wanted its life to be prolonged by another two years. Looking to the prevailing feeling in the city he thought it was wrong on their part to approach Government to give them a lease of three years instead of one year.

Mr. Marzban doubted the loyalty of the Government suggestion and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded and asked Government to take legal opinion in the matter.

Mr. Haveliwala confessed he knew not his own mind as to what he should do, but he would vote for Mr. Motilwala's amendment merely recording the Government's letter.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

"The fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the pious speeches and addresses which have tickled our ears or delighted our intellect."

"Whether one looks at Lalaji's manifesto, Pandit Motilalji's message, or Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect (C. R. Das). He has poured forth short crisp messages that come straight from the heart."—So writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" under date 22nd December.

By a happy coincidence Messrs. Ganesh & Co., have just brought out a collection of all the Messages delivered by several ardent non-cooperators, from the time of the historic arrest of Moulana Mohamed Ali up to the present date under the title of

THE PILGRIMS' MARCH.

The book includes the messages of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen and his answer to the Viceroy's challenge, dated the 24th December and opens with a foreword by Mr. D. G. Upson of the "Bombay Chronicle." The book contains the messages of the following patriots among others:—

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi.
- (2) Moulana Mohamed Ali.
- (3) Dr. Kitchlew.
- (4) Moulana Shaukat Ali.
- (5) Mother of Ali Brothers.
- (6) Lala Lajpat Rai.
- (7) Jitendralal Banerjee.
- (8) C. R. Das.
- (9) Mrs. Das (Basanti Devi).
- (10) Aga Mohamed Sadar.
- (11) Pandit Motilal Nehru.
- (12) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (13) Mrs. Motilal Nehru.
- (14) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
- (15) Shyam Sundar Chakrabarty.
- (16) Mrs. Sarojini Devi.
- (17) Hiralal Gandhi.
- (18) B. N. Sasmal.
- (19) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- (20) Moulana Abdul Bari.
- (21) Seth Chotani.
- (22) Mr. Patel.
- (23) Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
- (24) Mr. Asafali.
- (25) Mr. Yakub Hasan.
- (26) Lala Shankar Lal.
- (27) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
- (28) S. Srinivasa Ayangar.
- (29) C. Rajagopalachariar.
- (30) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya.
- (31) Babu Bagavan Das.

The volume covering over 150 pages is neatly printed on good antique paper and published by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.

Price Rupee One only.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE WEEK.

The Son of Asia*

"Christians worship one Son of Asia.....at a great cost to the others."

"Europe finds it natural to take one Man of Asia as Master, and all his brothers as slaves."

"Christians think that since one Asiatic alone is the Son of God, the rest can fairly be treated as sons of the Devil."

"The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it."

*From The Scourge of Christ.

By PAUL RICHARDS,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 10, 1922.

INDIA AND EGYPT.

General Page Croft in Parliament the English people had to consider not only whether Egypt and India were paying propositions, but what was their duty to civilization. "The more we allowed rebellion to gain a hold on India the harder would be our task. There was a far greater peril in India than there had been in Ireland and the sooner conferences between the Government and Mr. Gandhi ceased the more likely would peace be restored." Many such speeches will doubtless figure in the debate on India which Mr. Lloyd George has promised Parliament, and as the words are so very typical of reactionary statements we must flatter General Page Croft's remarks with a little attention. It was exceedingly generous of General Page Croft to admit that the question of Britain's hold over Egypt and India was not merely capable of being regarded as a business proposition but had its moral aspects. But we fear that the morality of imperialistic exploits is never seriously considered in actual practice and General Page Croft's pious references to the duty England owes civilization were only a piece of business propaganda. "Civilization", to General Page Croft's view, is the prosperity of the Capitalists in whose interests Empires are run and expanded.

But the point of the gallant General's observations was that any attempts by the Government of India to arrive at a peaceable settlement with the people must cease if peace is ever to be restored. A remarkable theory, indeed, especially when its presentation includes a reference to the Irish precedent and declares that the peril in India is far greater than it was in Ireland. General Page Croft may be better informed, but we have an idea that peace came to Ireland through a Conference. And if the peril in the case of India is even greater than that which threatened Ireland, we are illogical enough to conclude that what India needs is a multiplication of efforts on the part of the Government to make peace with the people. With all deference to the soldiers in Parliament, the Black and Tans did not hasten the Irish Settlement—except indirectly by goading the Irish into more open and more strenuous rebellion.

As for Egypt, the British Parliament seems of opinion that Repression and Martial Law having failed very dismally the time has come for a graceful gift to

Egypt of complete independence. Mr. Lloyd George hopes to announce "definite proposals" after discussing the subject with Lord Allenby. British statesmen have a passion to-day for things like proposals, draft constitutions, and pacts. All of these are not worth the paper they are written on unless they have been arrived at in a spirit of honesty. Whether such a spirit will animate Mr. George's new proposals remains to be seen. Lord Curzon's "proposals" amounted to an affirmation that Egypt would be held by the sword for all time. The Egyptians very promptly repudiated the suggestion and Lord Allenby has now been summoned to confer with the Premier. Whether the next set of proposals to emanate from the Coalition Cabinet will be as pacifying as the Irish draft agreement was, or will, instead, insult the Egyptians again, it is only a question of time and non-co-operation, before England and the Coalition bow to established facts. Egypt's independence is assured not by Mr. Lloyd George's promises but by the determination of the Egyptians to be free. And as with Egypt so with India. If the British Parliament could only bring itself to realise this, much trouble and suffering would be saved the East. The speech which Lord Curzon made in the Lords, the report of which has been received in this office too late for detailed comment, is not calculated to strengthen the forces of peace and conciliation. It is a characteristic pronouncement of a Die-hard who has forgotten nothing and learnt nothing. As such it cannot, fortunately, be regarded as the expression of the views and intentions of the British democracy which, however ill-informed as regards the reality of the situation in Egypt and Ireland, is sound at heart and which, when it knows and realises the truth, will not hesitate to regard the talk about India seeking to "intimidate" Britain as the familiar clap-net of Jingo-imperialism. Lord Curzon talks of the situation in India being anxious and menacing. The menace lies not in the attitude of India but in that of those representatives of the British democracy who hold the administration of Indian affairs in their hands and who think, as Lord Curzon does, that no further "reforms" are necessary. The menace, in short, is the attitude of mind which still regards India as a that "Great Dependency."

WIRELESS IN INDIA.

It is understood that for the last two years the Government of India have been pressing for direct wireless communication between India and the United Kingdom, which is considered to be very essential and important on commercial and strategic grounds. In view, however, of the lack of necessary funds, personnel and technical experience, the scheme could not be pushed further. Some time back the Government of India, we are informed, were not unwilling to give the license to a private company to erect stations and conduct the service, the Government receiving a share of the profit and reserving the power to take over the stations under certain contingencies. But latterly, it appears the British Post Office authorities have come forward with a scheme for an imperial wireless chain connecting the United Kingdom with the Dominions and India. But neither the Dominion Governments nor the Government of India appear to have been consulted by the British Cabinet before approving of the scheme—one more evidence of the fact that the Government of India cannot, even if they wished, safeguard Indian interests. So far as India is concerned, the British Post Office scheme would consist of a series of short-distance stations necessitating all Indian traffic to be repeated through Egypt. This, it need hardly be said, would be commercially, strategically and financially unsound. Besides, this scheme would involve the Government of India not only in heavy initial expenditure but in recurring annual loss and probably in large payments for patent rights, which are the property of the Marconi Wireless Company. The arrangement would also necessitate the payment of transit fees to the Government of Egypt and thereby considerably reduce the revenue for the Indian station. It may be mentioned that Canada and Australia have definitely rejected the Post Office scheme and are providing direct communication with the United Kingdom by private enterprise. It is reported that the first two stations erected by the Post Office in England and Egypt are now working on an obsolete system which has long been discarded by the French, American and German Governments and is regarded by all experts as a technical failure.

We are reliably given to understand that pressure is being brought on the Government of India by Whitehall to accept the British Post Office scheme and to provide the necessary funds. The Government of India should refuse to be dictated to from London if the Post Office scheme is proved to be, as it really is, more expensive and less beneficial, commercially and strategically, than one undertaken with the help of a private company. If India is to have wireless facilities at all, they ought to be, as in the case of Canada and Australia, direct and not roundabout as contemplated by the British Post Office and its Whitehall patrons. India has sufficiently suffered all these years by neglect to grow enthusiastic over any fresh scheme of dilatory, unreliable, and expensive communication. The Government of India as well as the Houses of Legislature would do well carefully to scrutinise whatever official and private schemes may be placed before them and not allow any other considerations except those of the best interests of India and efficiency of the service to weigh with them before final acceptance of any one of them. It is necessary also that the Government should give the fullest publicity to the schemes proposed to them so that the public of this country may be in a position to judge of their relative merits. Further the Government of India ought to make it a condition of the acceptance of any scheme that the wireless stations in India would be manned entirely by Indians, save in respect of the engineering staff, the majority of whom may be non-Indians in the initial stages. But, even in the case of these latter, it should be the aim of the Government to see as many Indians trained and employed, on the engineering side as possible, so that ultimately when the Government of India are in a position to take over the service, they can rely on an entirely indigenous staff to run it. So far as the British Post Office scheme is concerned the Government of Lord Reading will not, we hope, be compelled to accept a scheme, merely because the Imperial Government thrusts it upon them.

Notes of the Day

Ireland. When people like those making up the present Coalition Cabinet are involved in an affair, it is wisest always to be prepared to see at any moment the work of months undone. And the undoing is invariably brought about by something trivial—so trivial that it is difficult to escape the suspicion that the occasion has been deliberately seized upon to produce what Reuter calls "a hitch." To-day we are informed that "Mr. Michael Collins has been warned that the Irish Treaty is imperilled," because of Sinn Fein raids provoked obviously by Ulsterites in the hope of imperilling the Irish Treaty. It was thus with Egypt. The Milner Recommendations promised peace but Lord Curzon seized upon the pretext of "safeguarding the Canal zone" to insist on a perennial military occupation of Egypt. At long last, however, things must adjust themselves in Ireland as in Egypt in spite of the dishonesty of the latter. But before Ireland's autonomy is definitely established we must not be surprised at hearing of many further hitches seriously imperilling the Irish Treaty.

Half-Truths. It is stated of a Greek philosopher of old, who was rather sceptical regarding the intervention of supernatural beings in the affairs of mankind, that he was once led to an island shrine and there shown a number of votive offerings made by grateful sailors, whose lives had been miraculously saved from storms at sea by prayer to the God of the ocean, who was also the patron-Deity of the seamen. The philosopher is reported to have observed that he did not doubt the truth of the statement that the offerings came from sailors who had survived disasters at sea, but that before he could be convinced of the timely intervention of the Deity he would like to have also the testimony of those who having prayed had not been saved. We are reminded of this story by the attempts of the official publicity bureaux and the Associated Press Agency to discredit the non-cooperation movement and its leaders by propagation of half-truths about them. We published yesterday a sample of this propaganda regarding the alleged payment of land revenue by the well-known non-cooperationist leader of Andhra, Mr. Konda Venkatapaya. The fact of his having paid assessment in respect of land situated outside the "no-tax payment" area is duly proclaimed to the world by the Publicity Office, Madras, while the fact of his withholding of payment of assessment in respect of his land within the area is deliberately concealed from the public. It is by such misrepresentation of the truth that Mr. Venkatapaya's reputation is sought to be besmirched. The Associated Press, also, we are sorry to have to say, occasionally lends itself to such discreditable propaganda. Two days ago it circulated a report that more than 98 per cent. of the amount of land revenue set down for collection in the Anand taluka, "one of the places put forward as being suitable for the inauguration of Civil Disobedience by non-payment of land revenue" had been received. There the report stops. No mention is made of the facts that the final choice of the Working Committee for the operation of Civil Disobedience had fallen on a taluk other than Anand and that the Working Committee had called upon the people in every part of the country save Bardoli taluka to pay up the assessment forthwith if the same fell due.

Irish Finance under the Free State

Now that the Irish Free State is an accomplished fact after a struggle of more than a century, the proverbial grumbling of John Bull has commenced, of course, as usual in affairs financial. An "Englishman" writing to the "Economist" points out that under the Treaty—

"Until an agreement has been made between the British and the Irish Governments, whereby the Irish Free State undertakes its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by His Majesty's Imperial Forces."

This means, according to this "Englishman" that Ireland will contribute practically nothing to the cost of the British Navy. He quotes Grattan, ferrets out decisions of British Commissions thirty years old to support his general conclusion that "this is the primary defect from the financial point of view of the agreement made with the Sinn Fein delegates." The writer is not disposed to make adequate allowance for that other provision of the agreement whereunder the Irish Free State is to make a contribution towards the cost of the National Debt of Great Britain and the War Pensions, though the war was not of Irish se king. Ireland has agreed to contribute "in such proportion as may be fair and equitable, having regard to any just claim on the part of Ireland by way of set off or counter-claim." The critic of the agreement also makes light of the theoretical ability of the self-governing colonies to refrain, if so they choose, from making any contribution to the British military and naval outlay. As a matter of historical fact the principal British dominions enjoyed for a long time the most benefit of the British protection without ever dreaming of contributing to Imperial defence. Even when that question was definitely mooted, and the principle of contribution adopted, the colonies did so rather in their own interest than out of any outburst of Imperialist enthusiasm. In fact in Canada just before the war there was bitter controversy going on in regard to strict control by her over her contribution in kind to the Imperial Navy. Except to professional obscurantists interested in maintaining such notions, it was clear before the war, and is no less clear now, that if Britain chooses to maintain a great Navy she must have her own reasons to do so, reasons, however which need not be equally attractive to the colonies. If the provisions of the Anglo-Irish treaty in that behalf are regarded as onerous by Great Britain, the remedy is in her own hands. She need not have too large a military and naval outlay.

Bank of India. Recently Mr. P. C. Sethna, while Jeoparding in the Council of State the paucity of Indians in the higher grades in the service of Port Trusts in India, remarked that the complaint was that it was not merely that a few Indians were kept out from earning larger emoluments, but that they were being definitely excluded from getting that experience of work by which one may ultimately expect them to replace European employees on some future day. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas showed how the plea that is sometimes put forward that Indians as a class are unwilling "to take off the coat" is utterly hollow and merely an excuse to deny Indians both their rights and opportunities. Whenever Indians have been actually entrusted with responsible posts, whether in Government, municipal, commercial or any other sphere, they can be shown, in the vast majority of cases at least, to have discharged their duties in a responsible and satisfactory manner. Yet, not only Europeans, but a certain set of Indians also can be found who are fond of saying, and acting, as if Indians are nature incompetent to discharge the duties of high executive posts. There are, for instance, several banks in this city, whose directorates, if not entirely Indian, are at least predominantly so. How do the Indian staffs of these banks fare as regards the emoluments paid to them or the responsibilities entrusted to them? Let us take the concrete case of the Bank of India, whose directorate is predominantly Indian, and let us compare the lot of the Indian assistants with that of their European counterparts. Does not the European assistant start on a salary of Rs. 625? Is he not given a first class passage from England, an outfit allowance, an agreement for five years, six months' leave in England during the period, with incoming and outgoing passages free, and a yearly increment of Rs. 50? Has not the Bank generously provided housing accommodation for him at Pali Hill, Bandra, where it has bought property exclusively for its European staff?

Is not the assistant expected to pay only 10 per cent. of his salary as rental?

The Other Side.

Now, let us see how the Indian assistant of the Bank fares. He is recruited generally from the clerical staff of the Bank and from Commerce graduates. He starts on a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, with a yearly increment of Rs. 25. He receives, so far as we are informed, no housing allowance nor any other allowance. The designation of "assistant accountant" for Indians is a misnomer, as they have very few powers. The Bank has been in existence for fifteen years and yet there is not in it now a single Indian officer who is getting over Rs. 500 per mensem, while a fresh arrival from England is given a start of Rs. 625 per mensem! The solitary Indian with high educational qualifications who was fortunate enough to get a salary of Rs. 625 after nearly six years' service and who resigned some months ago was not placed on a footing of equality in every respect, even with those of his European colleagues who were very much his juniors in service and experience. There are at present twelve European officers in addition to the European Manager and their total salaries, we learn, take up nearly 85 per cent. of the total monthly bill of the establishment. The average salary paid to the European assistants in the Bank approximates, it is said, Rs. 800 whereas the average in the case of the Indian officers' staff does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem. Such is the generosity with which an Indian bank treats its Indian staff! The Indian directors are evidently reluctant to interfere with their European management with the consequences that the claims of the Indian staff are sadly neglected and no chance is at all given to even the most promising of them to rise. Such treatment of the Indian staff will continue so long the shareholders remain indifferent. The annual meeting of the Bank is coming off on the 15th instant, when, we hope, the shareholders will minister strong and lend their moral support to the resolution of Mr. Jadhavji Hanraja.

ASIATIC LABOUR IN CANADA.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Reed. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 8.
Ottawa.—The Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the British Columbia statute prohibiting the employment of the Japanese and Chinese on Crown lands and on provincial public works. The judgment declares that the treaty between Canada and Japan signed in 1913 neither limits nor affects the legislative jurisdiction of provinces.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Reed. 1 p.m., Feb. 8.
Sydney.—In the cricket match for the benefit of the former Test match player at Iredale between the Australian Touring side and the Rest of Australia realised £1740. The match was drawn. The Rest scored 363 in the first innings and 302 for 5 wickets and declared, while the Touring side made 403 and 260 for 4 wickets.

FIRE DESTROYS LEXINGTON HOTEL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Reed. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 8.
Richmond (Virginia).—A fire has destroyed the Lexington hotel where 72 guests were staying, a number of whom are missing. Three bodies have so far been recovered. Twenty-five people were severely injured, mostly, by leaping from the windows.

"REPUBLIC BY CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Reed. 0-30 p.m., Feb. 9.
Pretoria.—When twenty members of the Parliament and the Provincial Council met the deputations conveying the resolution in favour of a republic passed at the meeting of Johannesburg strikers, a Nationalist member repudiated the revolutionary movement and said that their object was to secure a Republic by Constitutional means. The resolution demanding a Republic emanated from East Rand which is the Reef's storm centre. It was moved by Waterston, Labour legislator, who styles himself Major General but his army is largely regarded as a laughing stock. Enthusiasm among the so-called commandos which are endeavouring to remove officials in the essential services is waning and police have hitherto refrained from arresting the leaders.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT DENOUNCED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Reed. 0-30 p.m., Feb. 9.
Capetown.—Mr. Boydell, a leader of the Parliamentary Labour party has repudiated Mr. Waterston's resolution. He said the Labour party was pledged to maintain the Constitution and a Nationalist Republic would be a social and economic disaster. The Conference between the Chamber of Mines and the Workers' representatives has proved without result. A mass meeting at the Townhall passed a resolution denouncing the Republican movement.

GERMAN STRIKE ALMOST SETTLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Reed. 0-30 p.m., Feb. 9.
Berlin.—At the conclusion of the negotiations between the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Finance with the representatives of the Workers' and Officials' organisations, the latter accepted the Government pledge immediately to adjudicate upon the wages and other questions on a suitable basis for calling off the strikes.

LORD CURZON'S SOLICITUDE FOR GREECE.

COMPENSATION FOR "SACRIFICES."

TURKISH CONTROL OF STRAITS DEPRECATED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 1 a.m. Feb. 10.

Marquess Curzon traversed the position in connexion with the Greco-Turkish conflict to-day. In the course of his speech in the House of Lords, he showed how the Allies had unsuccessfully endeavoured to attain a peaceful solution in Asia Minor. He emphasised the British wish to maintain strict neutrality, both by herself and with Italy and France, in approaching a settlement; and also her desire to establish conditions which would enable Turkey, although shorn of the provinces which she had shed herself incapable of ruling to create a compact for national existence, with Constantinople as capital and with the main sources of prosperity and strength in Asiatic lands whence she originally came. Great Britain, as a great Muhammadan power, was profoundly interested in the solution, and the reputation which these lamentable events had upon the position in India if there were no other course, would lead us to regard the matter as one of the deepest importance to ourselves. But we were also a great Christian power and must see that justice was done to Greece, who had substantially served the Allies in the later stages of the War.

While he was dubious of the wisdom of the invitation to occupy Smyrna, Marquess Curzon pointed out that this was tendered by the Allies to the Greeks in 1919, and an effort must be made to compensate Greece for the great sacrifice which she had undergone. Another object which it was necessary to keep in view was that Turkey must never again be allowed to shut with a bang the doors of the Straits, as she did with such powerful effect in 1914.

EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

BRITAIN'S ROLE AS PROTECTOR.

Later, Marquess Curzon dwelt on the Egyptian situation. He emphasised that Government was not hostile to Egyptian aspirations. Successive governments for over thirty years had done their best to diminish our responsibilities in Egypt, but attempts had consistently failed because the execution of the policy of withdrawal was retarded by certain great interests which must be safeguarded to-day as much as ever, namely, the importance of Egypt as regards Imperial communications; our responsibility to foreign communities in Egypt; and the interests of Egypt herself.

PREMIER ON IMPERIAL PROBLEMS.

"CONFERENCES WITH GANDHI MUST CEASE!"

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Read. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 9.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons, to-day, said that the Washington Conference was one of the greatest achievements for peace in the history of the world. He paid a tribute to Mr. Balfour and emphasised that the Conference would save millions this year. The Premier urged the necessity of giving France guarantees, thus restoring her confidence and leading to calmness of judgment which was vital to wise decisions. Germany must be made to feel that a policy of revenge would not pay. Britain was in honour bound by the guarantees given by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour at the Versailles Peace Conference.

Replying to Sir Donald Maclean Mr. Lloyd George said that full opportunity for the discussion of any pact would be given.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

As regards Labour complaints, concerning unemployment, the Premier pointed out that they were spending over one hundred million yearly in relief. Great Britain was quite willing to discuss the adjustment of war debts if all the creditor and debtor nations came in, but could not forego them when there were heavy claims against her. The Premier announced that the Geddes' report would be laid before the House at the end of the week. Government had not felt justified in following some parts of the report, but was prepared to adopt the suggestions involving the most drastic cuts in expenditure.

Definite proposals regarding Egypt would be announced after discussions with Lord Allenby. Government was willing to meet all Egyptian people's legitimate national aspirations and abandon the Protectorate upon the fundamental conditions of safeguarding Imperial communications, etc.

IRISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.
A Bill would be introduced immediately giving the Irish Provisional Government the authority at present invested in the Imperial Government. This was most urgent to enable the Provisional Government to deal with the problems like unemployment. It might then be found desirable to seek the opinion of the electors of Ireland on the treaty and a body so elected would have to frame a new Constitution. Mr.

which we could not allow to relapse into conditions from which we had recovered her.

What would be the good, asked Lord Curzon, of our marching out of Egypt, if, as a consequence, somebody else were to march in or we were compelled to march back a few years hence? Nothing must be done in Egypt, and no great change must be contemplated there without consent of Parliament.

Lord Curzon said that Government had gone a great distance in the negotiations with Egyptian ministers without committing Parliament. He recapitulated Government's offer to Egypt and emphasised that it went much further than any previous offer. All they had asked in return was that these privileges should not be turned against us and that we should obtain satisfactory guarantees for the security of the fundamental principles to which he had referred. Our record in Egypt was very great and he was proud that we had recovered Egypt from chaos and bankruptcy to order and prosperity. Replying to an interruption by Lord Islington, Lord Curzon said that he could not say anything at present about the proposed disposal of the British troops of occupation in Egypt, because obviously the one guarantee for safeguarding the principles to which he had referred was the continued existence of British forces in Egypt.

The question of the allocation of those forces was a matter for discussion between Egyptian ministers of General Allenby and the Government, but it was inconceivable to him that anybody could take up the position that we could afford to dispense altogether with British troops in Egypt. "Look what might happen!" cried Lord Curzon. They had only to see what did when most disastrous riots broke out and happen in Alexandria in June of last year Egyptian police and other forces were absolutely useless, and it was not until British soldiers appeared that order was restored. If British soldiers had not been brought, Italian ships and foreign ships would have been there to protect their communities and we should have had the revival of all those unhappy disputes and dissensions of the past. Government would discuss with General Allenby the conditions under which it would be possible, if indeed it were possible, to obtain an Egyptian ministry. The Government would gladly secure it, but they could not accept the responsibility of jeopardising or sacrificing the important interests to which he had referred.

Lloyd George emphasised that the unsuccessful meeting between Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig was only the second one. Patience was required. The boundaries question would only arise after the Constitution had been incorporated in an act of Parliament. The Premier concluded by saying that legislation carrying the treaty into effect would be submitted in due course.

INDIA AND EGYPT.

Referring to the request for a date for the discussion of the whole question of the Indian policy, Mr. Lloyd George said if an amendment to address was put down, Government would be prepared to make a full statement on that subject.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced the amendment dealing with India would be taken on Tuesday.

General Page Croft said they had to consider not only whether Egypt and India were paying propositions, but what was their duty to civilisation. "The more we allowed rebellion to gain hold in India the harder would be our task. There was far greater peril in India than there had been in Ireland, and the sooner Conferences between Government and Mr. Gandhi ceased the more likely would peace be restored."

Lieut.-Col. John Ward said the cause of Indian Secretary's trouble was that he was trying to graft things that were a mental outfit of the British on the conditions in India.

THE AIR CONFERENCE

PROSPECT OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 9.

Lord Weir, presiding on the second day of the Air Conference, attributed the failure of commercial flying to the aeroplane which was incapable of achieving practical results commensurate with the expenditure. The problem was still one for scientists. The immediate question was whether they were justified in taking the next step in Imperial air development, namely, the Cairo-Karachi route.

Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes pleaded that Government should support civil aviation.

Major-General Sir William Branker condemned cross-Channel subsidies as unjustified by national importance, and suggested the formation of a great national company, partially controlled by Government, in order to develop important routes like Delhi-London or Aden-Mombasa for purpose of carrying mails.

The Conference adopted the resolution proposed by Major-General Branker, calling upon Government immediately to consider the formation of an Imperial Air Mail.

"IRISH TREATY IMPERILLED."

SEQUEL TO SINN FEIN RAIDS.

ORDER TO GENL. MACREARY

TO ASSIST IN DEFENDING BOUNDARY OF ULSTER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 10-30 a.m. Feb. 9.

Serious Sinn Fein raids have taken place. Government has ordered General Macreary to assist in defending the boundary of Ulster.

Mr. Michael Collins has been warned that the Irish Treaty is imperilled.

BOUNDARIES DISPUTE.

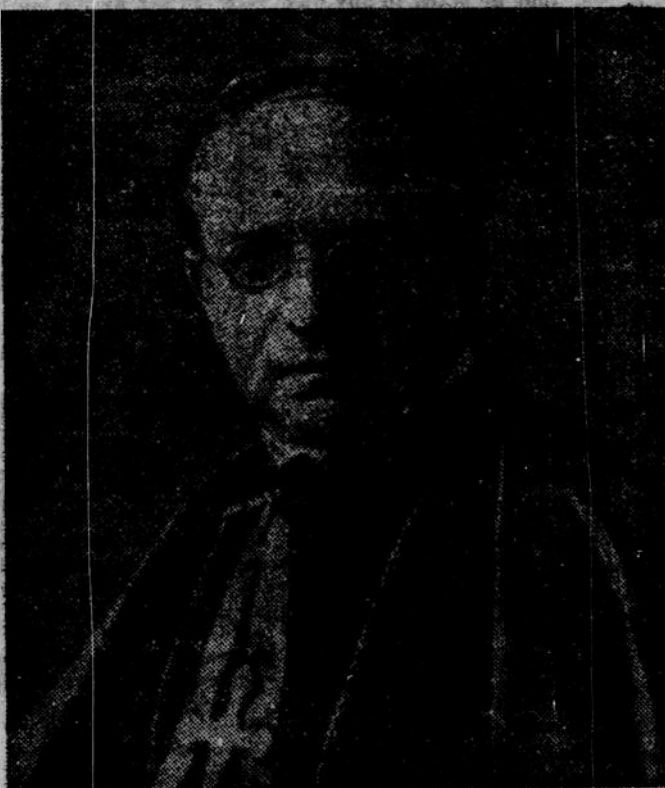
BRITISH GOVT. NEUTRAL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

It is understood that the yesterday's meeting of the members of the English and the Irish Cabinet chiefly dealt with the question of procedure for putting the treaty into operation. Though the boundaries question is not settled, it now appears that the matter is not one of immediate urgency. This much was emphasised by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons somewhat to the surprise of the members and is borne out by the fact that quite a few legislative measures are necessary both at Westminster and Dublin for the regularisation.

THE NEW POPE.



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI.

Before his election to the Papal throne Cardinal Ratti was the Archbishop of Milan. He was born in 1857 at Desio near Milan, Lombardy, Italy. His first important appointment was that of Priest Director of the Biblioteca Ambrosiana at Milan. In 1912 he was appointed Prefect of the famous Vatican Library as Successor to Rev. Francis Chilo, S.J. In 1919 he became the first Apostolic Nuncio (Papal Ambassador) to the newly-formed Republic of Poland. In 1921 he was appointed Cardinal Archbishop of Milan.

tion of the new Government and the Irish Constitution before the crucial issue of the frontiers arises. In the meantime the British Government's attitude in the dispute is authoritatively declared to be strictly neutral. It is added that if two Irish Governments fail to agree the British will appoint a commission as provided by the treaty.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 9.

Tehran.—The Persian Government has decided to send a mission to Moscow to conclude a commercial-customs-Post-and-Telegraph agreement with Russia. The mission is expected to leave shortly.

NEW MOSCOW SOVIET.

OVERWHELMING COMMUNIST MAJORITY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 9.

A Moscow message via Reval reports that Dr. Nansen has been appointed honorary member of the new Moscow Soviet which includes 1447 Communist out of a total of 1659 members.

NEW MINISTER TO AFGHANISTAN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 9.

Major Francis Henry Humphreys has been appointed Minister to Afghanistan.

PRESENT SITUATION.

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO MAHATMAJI

TO CONVENE MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is now in Bombay sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi:—"In view of the deplorable and ghastly deeds done at Chauri Chaura and the statement made that persons alleged to be Congress volunteers, took part in them I request you to convene an emergent meeting of the Working Committee to consider situation including the question of the necessity of reorganisation of volunteers to more effectively guard against the enrolment of persons not fit to be enrolled. I request permission to attend the meeting of Working Committee to discuss the situation with them."

MAHATMAJI'S RESPONSE

EMERGENT MEETING CONVENED

AT BARDOLI TOMORROW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

On the invitation of Pandit Malaviya Mr. Gandhi arrived in Bombay this morning.

"THAT GREAT DEPENDENCY!"

NO FURTHER REFORMS.

BUT WE WILL NOT BE "INTIMIDATED."

REPRESSION JUSTIFIED.

LORD CURZON ON "MENACING SITUATION" IN INDIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 10.

In the House of Lords, Marquess Curzon described the situation in India as menacing and menacing. The House was entitled to full information on the subject, and the Viceroy was sending Home a full appreciation of the general position in India, which would be submitted to Parliament when it arrived. He attributed the ferment in India, with its recent explosions, to the reflex influence of the War, which was expressed in India in various Western countries, in increased prices, stifled trade, high taxation, and also, to some extent, to the persistence of embittered memories of the events of 1919, and, partly perhaps, to Islamic agitation, which was being pursued in India not exclusively, not even mainly, on its own merits, but often on seditious grounds; and it was due to that feeling spreading everywhere throughout the Eastern world and being enormously exaggerated by the preachings of war, that feeling for self-determination, self-government, or whatever phrase they liked to employ, which was surging in the minds of all Eastern peoples.

His Majesty's Government in respect to self-government for India felt that they went as far as they reasonably and safely could, at present anyhow, in the proposed

sale of 1917. They could not allow this policy to be rattled or jeopardised or defeated by clamour of agitation or revolution. There was no intention on the part of the Government of India or the Government in Britain of being intimidated in the prosecution of their task.

The systematic terrorism of loyal citizens in India; the formation and drilling of volunteers in opposition to Government; and preaching and practice of disobedience to law could not be tolerated. If organizations existed for the promotion of these things, they must be suppressed; if individuals preached these mischievous doctrines, as they were doing, they must be prosecuted.

Lord Curzon declared that if newspapers spread, as they were spreading, this peculiarly dangerous form of poison, they must be disallowed. The time had certainly arrived, and it ought never to be absent, when making concession to the popular feeling, response for law must be enforced. These briefly were the general conditions in India, and represented the view taken of them by His Majesty's Government, who would welcome any opportunity of asking the opinion of Parliament about the situation, and obtaining from the House of Lords the valuable assistance of its authority and information with regard to that great dependency.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

FRANCE URGES POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that the French note has been received in London urging the postponement of the Genoa Conference for three months.

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

M. POINCARÉ'S STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 9.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber has approved the new military service Bill after hearing M. Poincaré, Premier, who said that the Government idea was that eighteen months' military service was the only stage towards a reduction to twelve months. The Government would do the utmost to ensure that the military estimates for 1923 did not exceed those of 1922.

AMERICA PROVES HER BONA-FIDE

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Read. 9-30 p.m. Feb. 8.

Washington.—The Secretary for War has cancelled orders for new guns to replace those in the fortifications on the Philippines as an evidence of good faith in carrying out the new treaty.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 9.

The first general meeting of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation was held in London this afternoon. The report of the administrative council stated that the voluntary levy of sixpence per bale on firms to assist the work of the Corporation, which began on first September 1911, had realised £15,000 sterling in four months. Employers' federation passed a resolution in favour of making the levy compulsory and a bill was drafted for that purpose. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, presiding, promised that if legislation should be necessary, he would do his best to induce Government to give effect thereto.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATISTICS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 1 a.m. Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Griffith Boscawen hoped that the present methods would succeed in putting down the foot and mouth disease, every case of which had been traced to its original source. 8,500 cattle had been slaughtered, namely, one eighth of one per cent of the total cattle in Britain. Many of the slaughtered beasts were merely contacts, and consequently were available as

WASHINGTON TREATIES.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO SENATE NEXT WEEK.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 9.

Washington.—President Harding hopes to send the treaties, resulting from the Conference, to the Senate at the end of this week or at the beginning of next.

REFORM IN LORDS.

CURIOSITY RE REFERENCE IN KING'S SPEECH.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Read. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

There is much curiosity regarding the reference in the King's speech about the reform of the House of Lords but in the course of the debate in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George refused to be drawn. Lord Curzon however in the House of Lords revealed that the legislation would be in the form of a resolutions first introduced in the Upper House.

S. AFRICAN LABOUR STRIKE

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 9.

Pretoria.—The Conference between the Premier and the strikers' representatives has ended without a settlement being reached.

"A CHANGE OF FRONT."

INDIAN AFFAIRS CAUSE ANXIETY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Read. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 8.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon referred to the silence in the King's speech about Egypt and India, and said he hoped the result of Lord Allenby's coming home would be that Government would arrive at the conclusion regarding the relations with Egypt on which Government more than once had seemed to have exhibited a change of front. The condition of affairs in India was causing acute anxiety in the country, and he hoped further information would be forthcoming.

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Lord Curzon said Government regarded the agreements with France and Belgium as solid contributions towards the peace of Europe, but he thought the expansion of engagement with France into an offensive and defensive alliance would be a great mistake, and he doubted if any Government proposing it would be supported by public opinion.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

SGR. DENICOLA DECLINES TO FORM GOVT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Read. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 9.

Rome.—Sgr. Denicola has declined to form the Government.

FIRING AT
MATIARI.JUSTIFIED BY COMMISSIONER AND
GOVERNMENT.COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS
PARTIALLY ACCEPTED.SUB-INSPECTOR'S "ERROR
OF JUDGMENT"

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the firing on a crowd by the police at Matiar, Sind, on the 21st July, 1921, is at last published, along with a memorandum on the same from the Commissioner, Sind and the Government resolution dated 8th February, 1922. The Committee's report is signed by Mr. E. Raymond, Additional Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas. A minute of dissent is attached to it by the third member of the Committee, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim. The Government resolution orders that Sub-inspector Mahomed Khan Phul Khan should be censured for his "serious error of judgment," and that Mr. Hiran and Jamnani and First Class Magistrate should be dismissed for failure to render medical assistance to the wounded.

The memorandum from the Commissioner, which is dated the 23rd September 1921 reads as follows:—

"The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to forward to Government the report and proceedings of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. S.D. 1922, dated the 6th August 1921, to enquire into the occurrences at Matiar on the 21st July 1921. These papers reached him on the 17th instant.

"2. The Commissioner presumes that Government do not desire him to discuss at length the conclusions of the Committee, but there are certain observations and recommendations which he desires to place before Government for their consideration in conjunction with the report.

"3. With reference to their finding on the main issue, whether or not the firing of the nine shots by head constable Fateh Mahomed was justified, the Committee find (1) that the crowd was only mischievously inclined, (2) that there was absolutely no ground for any apprehension that the lives of the police or the banias were in jeopardy, (3) that a mere warning to the crowd that if they did not disperse, firing would be resorted to would have had the effect of causing them to disperse, and (4) that the Sub-Inspector ordered the firing because he was enraged by the crowd not listening to his admonitions and persisting in their obstinate attitude. They also find (5) that the first two or three shots in the air would have effected the object the police had in view, (6) that as some of the Khilafatists still continued at the spot where the Khilafat meeting was held or at the bridge and apparently seemed to defy the police firing, the head constable deliberately fired at them, and (7) that this latter firing must have been carried out with the cognizance or connivance of the Sub-Inspector.

"4. It appears to the Commissioner that the Committee have unduly minimized the potential danger of the situation with which the Sub-Inspector was confronted, have not correctly interpreted the motives which prompted the Sub-Inspector to order the firing, and have assumed on insufficient grounds that the last few shots fired were deliberately aimed at the crowd. As regards the first of these points, it has to be remembered that the crowd consisted of 200 to 300 persons that it was dark, that when three policemen endeavoured to get the banias away, the crowd effectively prevented them from doing so, that, when the Sub-Inspector made a similar endeavour with eight or nine policemen to help him, the crowd not only showed a determination not to let them proceed but assaulted them with missiles, that the Sub-Inspector had been knocked down by a missile, that his entreaties to the crowd to let his party proceed in peace had had no effect whatever, and that the crowd, if not entirely surrounding the Sub-Inspector's party, was at any rate very close to it and hemming it in sufficiently closely to prevent its moving forward. The temper of the crowd was evidently nasty, and the Commissioner thinks that the position of the police was distinctly more critical and alarming than the Committee appear to realize. The correctness of the Committee's findings (1), (2) and (3) seems therefore to him to be open to doubt. Certainly (3) involves an assumption which it is difficult to justify in the face of the disregard by the crowd of the appeals made to it by the Sub-Inspector.

"5. As regards the Sub-Inspector's motives for ordering the firing, the Committee's finding (4) seems to be incompatible with his conduct in humbly entreating the crowd to let him and his party go in peace and then in ordering the shots to be fired in the air. An enraged man does not behave like that.

"6. As regards the finding that the later shots were deliberately fired at certain persons, and that this was done with the cognizance or connivance of the Sub-Inspector, there does not appear to be any solid basis for such a conclusion, the only foundation for it apparently being that as a matter of fact certain persons were hit by pellets. Admittedly, these were persons at a distance and the fact that the pellets in nearly all cases did not penetrate the skin of the persons hit by them but merely caused contusions bears out this conclusion. The man who succumbed to his injuries was hit on the temple where a very slight impact would be sufficient to cause death. There is nothing to indicate that at a given moment the head constable from merely firing in the air changed his action to aiming deliberately at the people, nor that if there was any such change of action and purpose, it occurred at the instigation of the Sub-Inspector or even with his knowledge.

SUB-INSPECTOR "COMPLETELY
TERRIFIED."

"7. The Commissioner believes that the Sub-Inspector was completely terrified by the crowd and the injury inflicted on him, and that in his extreme panic he ordered the head constable to fire. He probably did not order the firing to be in the air.

The head constable instinctively shrank from deliberately firing into the closely packed crowd immediately in front of him, and fired just over their heads so as to make them think that he was firing at them. As the firing went on the crowd recoiled and dispersed, and probably also the head constable, no longer having it close in front of him, unconsciously reduced the angle of elevation of his fire-arm. It is the natural tendency for a man firing a number of shots in rapid succession with a heavy weapon to do so. He was firing in the dark and could not see what the effect of his shots was. People at a little distance, including certain persons who were not part of the crowd at all but were engaged in rolling up the matting on the site of the Khilafat meeting, were thus hit by the pellets, which would naturally have a very short trajectory. This is what to the Commissioner appears to be the natural explanation of the firing and its consequences.

"8. With regard to the action to be taken. The findings of the Committee are tantamount to implicating the Sub-Inspector and the head constable in charges under section 304 or 304-A, Indian Penal Code. This is clearly therefore no case for more departmental action. If Government are prepared to accept as *prima facie* correct the Committee's findings, then the two police officers must be put on their trial in a court of law.

"9. There remains the question whether the officers on the spot promptly took reasonable steps to procure medical aid for the injured. The Committee's finding on this point may be accepted. The Muktiarkar, Mr. Hiran and Jamnani, certainly failed in his duty by his omission to send promptly for medical assistance. Had he shown more presence of mind and a clear recognition of what was due from him as the responsible officer on the spot, he would have taken action in this respect, whether or not the injured persons or their friends expressed a desire for medical treatment. The Commissioner considers that the Muktiarkar is deserving of severe censure for his inaction."

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the above:—

On the 21st July 1921 a disturbance took place at the village of Matiar in the Hala Taluka of the District of Hyderabad, Sind, in connection with the meeting of an Aman Sabha held on the evening of that day, in the course of which the police fired upon a hostile crowd inflicting one fatal and twelve other casualties. In view of certain unsatisfactory features in the first reports of the account, the Commissioner in Sind recommended the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry. A Committee consisting of E. Raymond, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Chairman, Harchandrai Vishandas, Esquire, M.L.A., and Ghulam Hussain Kassim, Esquire, M.L.C., members, was accordingly appointed to investigate and report on the causes and circumstances of the disturbance by Government Resolution, Home Department, No. S.D. 1922, dated the 6th August 1921. The report of this Committee has been received and considered by Government.

2. Government consider that the Committee have made as complete and searching an enquiry as the circumstances permitted and that sufficient material has been elicited to enable conclusions to be arrived at on the main points in issue. These are:—

- (1) the primary cause of and responsibility for the disturbance;
- (2) whether the firing by the police was justifiable or not;
- (3) whether prompt and adequate measures were taken for the medical relief of the injured.

3. As regards the first point, the majority of the Committee have found that the action of the local Khilafat party was the primary cause of the disturbance. The evidence on this point is ample and convincing, and Government have no hesitation in accepting the majority report. It is clear that determined steps had been taken to render a meeting of the Aman Sabha abortive. Various forms of intimidation had been practised on persons attending the meeting, culminating in violent action on the part of the participants in the meeting on their departure after its conclusion. It is clear that no disturbance would have occurred but for these violent acts, and the gravest measure of responsibility for this tragic occurrence rests upon those persons who organised and directed them.

4. On the second point, the Committee have found that there was no justification for the police firing. They have found further that no warning was given to the crowd before fire was opened, and that the firing was unnecessarily continued. They examine in particular three allegations made in justification of the firing:—

- (1) that a report of a gun was heard on the side of the crowd;
- (2) that the crowd was armed with axes, sticks and lathis;
- (3) that certain ringleaders of the crowd were heard to incite to violence against the police and the Aman Sabha people.

The evidence appears to substantiate the views of the Committee, that the allegations on the first two points are not established. As regards the third point, the Committee appear to have found correctly that the evidence designating certain named persons as the authors of the incitement is unsatisfactory. Considering, however, the circumstances proved in the evidence as to the situation immediately before and after the firing was ordered, it appears clearly established that the crowd was excited and was actually using violence. It is hardly credible, therefore, that no such incitements were used, though in the darkness and confusion their attribution to particular persons is not likely to have been substantiated.

5. On the other hand, the Committee appear seriously to have underestimated the critical situation in which the Sub-Inspector gave the order to fire. The attitude of the crowd was hostile, excited and determined it seems entirely consistent with experience of the conduct of such crowds that after one act of successful violence they might have proceeded to the most extreme measures. The Committee themselves observe:—

"The reasons, therefore, for the police firing appear to us to be that the Khilafat-

ists despite the remonstrance of the Sub-Inspector to permit the bania panchayat to return peacefully to their homes, still persisted in throwing missiles at them, one of which struck the Sub-Inspector with a considerable amount of force and possibly some of the other policemen, and thereupon the Sub-Inspector directed the firing." And further "We are not unaware that in a time of excitement it is not always easy to preserve self-control, and the attitude of the crowd may have convinced him of a determined opposition."

The Sub-Inspector by his admonitions did, in effect, give the crowd warning to disperse and no more specific warning was necessary or appears to have been practicable as the crowd had by its conduct clearly showed its determination not to disperse, and the Sub-Inspector acted, therefore, within his authority under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code in proceeding to disperse it with the force at his disposal.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEW UPHOLD.

6. Government are unable to accept the view that the Sub-Inspector ordered firing "in a fit of rage and that the injuries caused were the effects of deliberate aim. The views expressed in paragraph 7 of the Commissioner in Sind's Memorandum No. 228, dated 28th September, 1921, appear most in accordance with the probabilities of the case. The Sub-Inspector was, as a matter of fact, in fault in ordering or permitting firing in the air, which was a breach of the rule laid down in section 431 of the Police Manual. It appears also in the evidence that the crowd was in retreat after the first three or four shots had been fired and a cooler officer, in full possession of his faculties, might at this stage have found it practicable to cease fire. On all these facts, however, taken together with the injury the Sub-Inspector had received and the imminent danger of his party, it would, in the opinion of Government, be impossible to hold that he acted otherwise than in good faith or that there was any malice or intention to kill. There does not, therefore, appear to be any case for the sanction of a prosecution under section 132, Criminal Procedure Code. In respect of his failure to observe the provisions of section 431 of the Police Manual and to order fire to cease at an earlier stage, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Khan Phul Khan was guilty of a serious error of judgment and should be censured.

7. The constable who actually fired was under the orders of his superior officer and it does not appear that he acted in any way in bad faith. His conduct does not call for any unfavourable notice.

MUKTIARKAR TO BE SACKED.

8. The conduct of Mr. Hiranand Janimal, Muktiarkar and First Class Magistrate, was in the highest degree reprehensible. As a Magistrate and the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluka it was his main duty to intervene at the earliest stage at which trouble seemed impending and to have used his authority to control the situation. He abandoned it entirely to the Sub-Inspector to whom he gave no support or assistance and concerned himself solely with his personal safety. His failure to make proper arrangements for medical relief has been established. His services should be dispensed with.

9. The Committee have commented unfavourably on certain evidence tendered to them, more particularly (paragraph 21 of their report) with regard to the manipulation of the dispensary registers. The Commissioner in Sind should investigate this matter separately and report further.

10. The thanks of Government should be communicated to the Committee for their careful and comprehensive enquiry.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

MR AGNIHOTRI'S RESOLUTION FOR
EQUAL STATUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

Mr. Agnihotri's resolution was taken up when the Assembly met after lunch. Mr. K. B. Agnihotri moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he do represent to the Imperial Government that the failure on the part of the Imperial Government to meet the lawful and modest claims of Indians for equality of status of British subjects in all parts of Africa will be regarded as serious violation of equal status promised to Indians in the British Empire." He said that British Rule in India had been described as full of promises of promises or interpretation of promises in favour of the whites. However, the resolution of the recent Imperial Conference for equality of status in all dominions except in South Africa had wholesome effect in India. It was thought that the interests of Indians in the colonies would be safeguarded and equal status granted to them. Little did they expect that Mr. Churchill would make another breach of the promise and by a tactless and unsympathetic speech shock Indian people who were inclined to think that after all non-cooperators were not wrong in distrusting the British statesmen. He stated at great length the whole history of emigration of Indians to Africa, their domicile in that country and their rights and disabilities. He said Indians to whom was due the development of the union, deserved better treatment than what the retrograde report of Asiatic Enquiry Commission had tried to justify. The position of Indians in Africa had become intolerable and the Colonial Office had as usual added another insult to the injury. Through Mr. Churchill's speech flimsy grounds like sanitation and difference in social condition should not be allowed to deprive Indians of their cherished and fundamental rights. He paid a great tribute to the noble efforts made by the Government of India on behalf of Indians.

The funeral of Major-General W. H. B. Robinson I.M.S., Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal who died on the February evening took place the next day with full military honours. A large number of officials and non-officials and leading members of the medical profession attended. The Governor was represented by an A.D.C. A Darbar will be held in the Government House, Patna on the 13th instant to confer "Sanads" and titles on persons recently honoured.

STOP PRESS.

SINN FEIN RAIDS INTO N. IRELAND.

Several Reuter messages have reached us as we go to press about Sinn Fein raids into North Ireland and of the kidnapping of Unionist leaders by raiders which we are unable to publish for want of space and time.

BI AMMAN AT GAYA.

INTERVIEW WITH POLITICAL
PRISONERS REFUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MONGHYR, Feb. 6.

Bi Amman and the company together with Maulvi Mohyasin, Behar Provincial Khilafat Secretary, came to Gaya and was received with ovation at the station. In the afternoon a ladies' meeting was held. In the evening she addressed a public meeting. She said people of India had very rightly and unanimously appointed Mahatmaji their dictator. The present mood of Government showed that sooner or later he would be arrested and for this we should all remain prepared. She was confident that Gandhi's arrest would herald victory. She said the Viceroy had sense enough not to take such a step. If unfortunately the Viceroy would take such a step we should be prepared to make the utmost sacrifice even non-violently offer our lives at altar of Bharatmata. Bi Amman was presented with a purse of fifteen thousand five hundred rupees.

Maulana Sajjad thanked Bi Amman for having come over to Gaya at such an old age.

From Gaya Bi Amman came to Bhagalpur where she was given a very warm reception. Mr. and Mrs. Dip Narain Singh with other Khilafat and Congress workers received her at the platform. Her car passed through thickly crowded streets. She drove straight to the Tilak National School where she was given an address on behalf of the students and staff and another address on behalf of the Bhagalpur public. The Khilafat Committee gave her four thousand rupees for the Angora Fund. Mr. Dip Narain Singh in thanking Bi Amman made a lengthy speech dealing with the present situation. Two very successful ladies' meetings were held at Bhagalpur and Champagnagar.

Per chance Bi Amman happened to be on the day on which the political prisoners were interviewed in this province. She desired to see the political prisoners and went to the central jail at 9 a.m. and after waiting there for an hour and a half she was informed that she could not interview the prisoners. Mrs. Dip Narain and others left the jail without seeing their friends and relatives as a protest. Some late-goes relatives who had no knowledge of the incident applied and were allowed interview. But when the warder went to bring the honoured prisoners, they with one voice refused to see those outside and declared that henceforth they would not even see their blood relatives, because they were not allowed to see Bi Amman. A similar incident happened at Lucknow when she could not see Pandit Motilal Nehru whose decision was also the same as taken by the Behar heroes.

Enthusiasm shown by ladies throughout Bi Amman's tour was immense and fills one with great hope and assured victory to Mahatmaji. Bi Amman arrived at Monghyr last night and is staying with Mr. Shahzubar.

BI AMMAN'S BEHAR TOUR.

HER BUSY TIME AT PATNA.

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, Feb. 7.

Bi Amman was given enthusiastic reception at Patna station. The next day she went to Phulwarisharif and addressed the public as well as a ladies' meeting. She was a guest of Shah Sulaiman Sahab, Begam Khauja had joined Bi Amman at Patna and worked all alone with her. She made a long speech exhorting the audience to encourage their men, if they were wanting in courage, and appealed to them to wear pure Khadi and devote some of their time to spinning. On the 1st February, Bi Amman and Begam Khauja addressed ladies' meeting in Patna City, while Bi Amman spoke at a public gathering also. Yesterday Bi Amman and Begam Khauja in the morning went to Phulwarisharif to pay their respects to Shah Bahadur Sahab and on return addressed a ladies' meeting in Bankipore. In the evening she spoke at a public meeting where Molvi Mazharulhaq, was the President. The President in introducing Bi Amman and telling the audience what had brought her from Bombay at such an old age made a fairly long speech dealing with the present situation and its effect. He repeatedly said that if India showed a bold front to all repressive measures of the Government, victory was theirs. Bi Amman told the audience that 31st January had passed and there were no overtures of peace from Government. It meant business. She exhorted manhood of India to rise to the occasion and bear all suffering boldly. They should burn their boats and march forward even at the expense of their lives to win the non-violent battle. India was very fortunate in possessing a leader like Mahatmaji.

The news of Bi Amman's tour in Behar had infused tremendous enthusiasm among the workers and people throughout the province and funds for Angora were collected with doubled energy. A substantial amount is forthcoming from Behar which will be announced later. Bi Amman left this morning for Gaya.

MAHATMA AND
GOVERNMENT.SIR W. VINCENT DEFENDS
REPRESSION.

CHARGES ANSWERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The following is the full text of the reply of Sir William Vincent to Dr. Gour's question about Mr. Gandhi:—

In the Legislative Assembly to day replying to a private question by Dr. Gour regarding Mr. Gandhi's recent statement Sir William Vincent said:—"I have not seen any written question myself, but I received an oral notice that I was to be asked a question as to the action, if any, the Government intended to take in regard to the recent statement made by Mr. Gandhi. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to that statement. The Government have already made an announcement on the 6th of February which contains a full statement of their policy and they have given a more detailed explanation of it in this Assembly. They have nothing to add to those pronouncements. As regards the specific charges of misconduct made in Mr. Gandhi's last statement I will have enquiries made from the local governments as to the truth of the allegations and I will place any information I receive at the disposal of the Hon'ble Member but I must remind the Assembly that all these questions are really matters for provincial administrations to deal with and many of them have I believe been taken up or are being investigated by local governments. I would also ask the Assembly not to place too much reliance on vague statements of this kind, bearing in mind the fact that similar allegations have for instance regarding the jail administration in Delhi have proved to be without foundation.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO
USE FORCE.

There are two particular charges however to which I must draw attention. One relates to the dispersal of unlawful assemblies by force and I want to make it quite clear that where it is necessary to disperse unlawful assemblies and such assemblies refuse to disperse when ordered to do so by competent authority, it is the intention of the Government that as in all other countries they should be dispersed by force when this is necessary. In such cases force is the only remedy. In the second place attention is drawn in this statement of Mr. Gandhi to the question of searches and arrests by night. The Government of India will give no undertaking that searches and arrests will not be made by night or by day as may be found necessary. There is one more point to which I shall refer and that is, the statement that a special form of pledge has been devised to be signed by volunteers with the deliberate purpose of keeping out all but men of approved character. I want the Assembly to bear in mind the recent tragic occurrences at Gorakhpur where so many servants of the Crown have lost their lives and to consider whether that is any indication that this new pledge is being kept. In my judgment it remains for Mr. Gandhi to consider that occurrence in the light of some of the remarks which he made after the more fatal disturbance in Bombay."

DUTY ON SILVER.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Bullion Merchants Association was held under the presidency of Seth Rameswar Das Birla in the Association hall, and among other things the question of the possibility of a duty on silver was discussed. The attention of the dealers is drawn to the fact that if the duty is levied by the Government, the party who takes delivery of the Fagan (March) settlement and thereafter will have to pay it.

PRINCE REVIEWS GWALIOR ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Feb. 9.

The Prince was present this morning at an impressive review of Gwalior army held on the big parade ground. About six thousand officers and men belonging to various corps were drawn up. The Prince rode to the parade ground under royal salute and taking position at a flag staff took the salute at march past. Maharaja's young son and daughter marched in Madhoji Scudhia's own Gwalior Infantry clad in uniform shouldering miniature rifles and as they passed the flag staff, the people greatly cheered them. The Prince congratulated His Highness on the smart turn out of the army. The review was in full field service order. As the prince left the parade ground under royal salute, he was greeted by the crowd.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

Western depression has given nearly general rain and snow in North-West Frontier Province with local falls in North-East Baluchistan. Peshawar reports one inch, Panchinar three-quarters, Cherat a half, Chaman, Quetta a quarter. Port Blair has had half an inch of rain and weather is slightly disturbed in South Madras. Forecast: Extension into Kashmir, Punjab and south Madras.

MAULANA ABUL
KALAM AZAD.

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR R.

"LESS THAN HE EXPECTED."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was again crowded to-day to hear the judgement in the case against Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. At 11-30 a.m. the Maulana was brought in to the court room and as soon as he stepped into the dock he was informed by the court that he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Maulana heard this with his usual half smiling face and then informed magistrate that it was much less than what he expected.

A SWAMI TURNED OUT FROM INDORE

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 8.

Swami Kurnaranand and Prakashchandra Sothe of Ajmer were asked by the D. S. P. Indore Residency, to leave the Residency area on the 1st February, which they refused, saying they were not prepared to do so even if they got a written order. They were, therefore, sent to the Police Lines on the 6th February. They were ordered to be brought before the Magistrate where also they refused to go. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the Police to turn them out from the Residency. The Police left them at the Railway Station. The action against them resulted in a complete hartal along with the Princess visit.

ACTIVITIES IN HISSAR.

(From A Correspondent.)

HISSAR, Feb. 9.

A boy from Satyagraha Ashram, Ahmedabad, aged 13 years was sentenced to remain in the Reformatory till 18 years. Fifty volunteers went round preaching Swadeshi and singing bhajans. A resolution was passed at a meeting congratulating Lala Shamal, President, District Congress Committee, on his conviction, while appreciating his services. Ladies over 200, dressed in khaddar, met at Lala Shamal's house and sang songs and lectures on Swadeshi and Charka were delivered. Enthusiasm of volunteers continues. Great enthusiasm prevails.

EXCISE SALES IN C. P.

A WARNING TO BIDDERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

In view of the forthcoming excise sales in these Provinces the Provincial Congress Committee has resolved unanimously in its general meeting held yesterday, at Chandra to restart picketing of liquor shops under its orders and directions and to give effect to it a special board has been appointed with Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya as Secretary. Preparatory arrangements will be made and actual picketing will begin before 7th March. Intending bidders are requested to take note of it in their own interest.

"NO TAX" CAMPAIGN IN
GUNTUR.ALLEGED WEAKENING IN ATTITUDE
OF RYOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

A press communique says:—"Reports from Guntur indicate that the energetic measures adopted by the District officers are having good effect, that some of the ryots in areas affected by non-cooperation movement are returning to a more sensible frame of mind and beginning to pay overdue instalments of land tax and that many of the village officers who had signed their posts have asked to be allowed to withdraw their resignation, or have been replaced. The collection of revenue is still a matter of difficulty and the staff is subjected to threats of violence. But its work is progressing. The collection of revenue has been prosecuted with vigour and has been prosecuted and fined. And on the 5th instant Rs. 500 was collected by the district of property of persons convicted and property has been attached for further sums.

BAREILLY DIST. MAGISTRATE SUS-
TAINS SERIOUS INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

The Commissioner of Rohilkhand Division reports that the injuries to the District Magistrate of Bareilly in the recent riot were severe. The upper jaw was fractured on the left side and a vein on the left side of the throat was ruptured. There were also numerous minor injuries.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided to present a welcome address to Lord Lytton, Governor-Designate of Bengal on his arrival in Calcutta.

SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

COALITION AFRAID OF AN ELECTION.

UNIONISTS IN REVOLT.

THE PROSPECTS AT THE POLLS.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Lloyd George returned from his sad experience at Cannes on Sunday to face an unparalleled domestic upheaval in the Coalition. For a long time past, it has been obvious that the two wings of the Coalition, the Liberal and the Unionist, have been drifting apart under and nothing but the very obvious fact in this case, that united they might be able to stand but divided they must certainly fall. Mr. Lloyd George has kept a heterogeneous collection of followers together, hitherto, by the adroitness with which he plays one section off against another, by balancing concessions to one wing against those to another and by promises to each of things he proposes to do in a nebulous future dear to the principles on prejudices of one or the other. Added to this is the most important fact of all that there is not a single other man in the Cabinet, Winston Churchill not excepted, sufficiently gifted with the power of leadership and lacking in scruple or with the political adroitness and genius for opportunism to take his place. Not only is this true as regards the Coalition as a whole, but it applies equally to its two chief parts. Neither the Coalition Liberals or the Unionists have among their leaders a man capable of leading a Government if Lloyd George were to go. The Premier, himself, has long since lost the confidence of the country but he knows how to manoeuvre a party and to retain power in such a House of Commons as at present exists.

THE GAME OF "PUT AND TAKE."

But, in politics, as in other things you cannot live by opportunism indefinitely. Just as the Liberal Georgian method in international diplomacy was bound to bring disaster sooner or later, as it ultimately did at Cannes, so there was bound to be a limit reached some time to the game of "put and take," which the Premier has been playing with the two parties in the Coalition. There are as a matter of fact four sections in the Coalition. There are the Liberals, who long ago shed all their Liberal principles and are prepared to accept anything that the Premier proposes. They are the Premier's devotees, pure and simple. There are the other Coalition Liberals, who look with longing to the day when they cease to consort with a party, whose principles and instincts are wholly repugnant to them and furiously hope for a reunion with the "Wee-frees." On the other side there are the Unionists, who, recognising that the *raison d'être* of Unionism as a party is gone, are willing to reconstruct the whole basis of their existence and look for the constitution of a new centre or "national" party under the leadership of the Premier, and there is the extreme conservative section of the Unionist Party, who distrust and have always distrusted the Premier, who are Tories at heart and anxious to return to membership of an unadulterated Conservative Party, whose business in life it is to oppose change and reform of all kinds, protect landed property and every other sort of vested interest and keep the banner of militaristic Imperialism flying.

A SHOCK TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

The latter are the people who are always most vociferous in their assertions that they possess the confidence of the country. They and their organs in the Press always talk as though they kept the electorate in their pocket, and as if the public regarded them as the safe repository of the national interests. They have lately grown most restive under the influence of some of the Government's most amazing reversals of its own policies. They hate the Irish treaty, which has almost brought their world to an end. They distrust the Premier and most of their own leaders and profess to believe that a Conservative Party, relieved by embarrassing associations with Liberalism, would command the support of the electorate, which they represent as longing for a strong Conservative-Imperialistic policy.

At least that has been their attitude hitherto. Perhaps they will now sing a less noisy tune, for they have just had the shock of their lives—a shock which it is fair to say has been equally felt by the whole Unionist wing of the Coalition and not a few of the Liberal wing as well. What exactly has been Mr. Lloyd George's motives in producing such an upheaval among his supporters is not altogether easy to say. There are many who believe that he never intended an election, but merely wanted to let some of the restive spirits see how it felt to face the prospect of an appeal to the polls at such a function. But the general assumption is that he really believed that the moment was ripe for him to go to the country and, on the strength of his own personal ascendancy and recent achievements, come back to power, with a reduced numerical following, but sufficiently strong to control Parliament, and relieved of some of the more embarrassing elements. However that may be, the fact is that on the eve of his departure for Cannes he set on foot the preliminaries of an appeal to the country. The same organs of the Coalition received their instructions to prepare the public for a general election in the second week of February and it was announced that the Premier would appeal to the electorate on the Irish settlement, the results of the Washington and Cannes conferences and a programme of radical retrenchment in national expenditure based on the recom-

mendations of the Geddes Committee. It is not easy to believe that the Premier really believed that he would sweep the country on these points. While the country cordially approves the Irish settlement nobody gives the Government any credit for a change of policy, which was forced upon them by their own folly and failure and which ought to have been brought about long before, and there is nothing to fight about over it, as nobody has opposed it except a section of Mr. Lloyd George's own followers, Washington and Cannes, even if they had not been abortive were matters as to which the public was wholly apathetic. As for retrenchment in expenditure, nobody believes that a Lloyd George, Cum Chamberlain, Churchill and Curzon administration is capable of honest and drastic reform. The recommendations of the Geddes Committee, a purely capitalistic body, are likely to prove very unpopular with the larger mass of the electorate, who will resent proposals to save money by reducing expenditure on Education and other essential national services, instead of putting an end to the drain of millions on the Imperialistic adventures of Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill.

AN INCONVENIENT PLEDGE.

It is possible, perhaps, that Mr. Lloyd George thought that, however doubtful the chances of an election now, they would be infinitely worse later on, when the Government has had to produce its next Budget, which promises to be an appalling revelation of national bankruptcy, and has been forced to fulfil its pledge to restore the power to veto popular legislation to the House of Lords. That he was anxious to evade this inconvenient pledge to the Unionists is as likely as not. It was forced out of him at a moment, when it was necessary to secure their assent to other measures at which they were inclined to jib. It is distinctly distasteful to a large number of Coalition Liberals, who still have some qualms of their liberal conscience, and if it is ultimately produced will, as likely as not, produce a revolt in the Liberal wing, while the Premier himself knows that it will stand heavily against him when he does go to the country. On the other hand, the Unionists threaten a direct vote of no confidence, by way of an amendment to the Address, when Parliament meets, if the early introduction of a bill to restore the Lord's Veto is not announced in the King's speech.

But how far either wing will go when it comes to the actual step of precipitating a crisis is doubtful. The threat of an election has thrown the greater part of the Coalition, especially the Unionist side, into an uncontrollable panic. The majority of them know that their prospects of a return to Parliament are very hazy and while for form's sake, they base their opposition to an early election on the grounds that it would be disastrous to the revival of trade—of which there are no signs and never will be until there is a complete reversal of Coalition policy—and the plea that the Government has not yet fulfilled the mandate it received at the 1918 election—which it never can do—they have been unable to conceal that they are thoroughly frightened at the prospect of annihilation at the polls—particularly before they have restored to the House of Lords the power to Veto Labour legislation, should a Labour Government come into power.

A NEW PARTY?

In any case Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are faced with an unenviable future. The Premier is furious at the open campaign conducted against him by Sir George Younger, the chief organiser of the Unionist party; and that powerful individual, indignant at the Premier's action in preparing for an election without obtaining his assent or even consulting him, is in a mood of "no surrender," which offers every possibility of a definite split. To-day Mr. George is to address a meeting of Coalition Liberals, at which, it is rumoured, a new party is to be formed under the name of the National Liberal Party, with the Prime Minister as President and Mr. Winston Churchill Vice-President. At the same time Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be making a declaration of policy and future organisation to a Unionist gathering. Both these pronouncements are naturally awaited with great interest. It is not unlikely that Mr. George and Mr. Chamberlain will endeavour to coalesce in a central "national" party, prepared to shed the extremist elements on both sides. It provides the only possibility of the retention of power by the present Cabinet.

Should such an enterprise materialise it is quite possible that they would secure sufficient at the polls to make them the largest group in the next Parliament. But they will be only a group. It is quite certain that the country will not give a clear mandate again to the Coalition. If the extreme Unionists definitely break away from the Lloyd George-Chamberlain combination and some of the Coalition Liberals join up with the Acquithian party, it is impossible to foresee what combination of groups can be effected in the next Parliament as a sufficient basis of strength on which a Government could securely rest. Both the Labour Party and the independent Liberals are safe to make large gains at the polls, particularly the former. It would not be surprising to see a Labour Party 200 strong in the next House of Commons, which would give them a strength in opposition that would be bound to exercise a profound influence on the policy of any Government that might be in power. There are some people optimistic enough to believe that Labour might actually come into power at the next election. But I do not see how this can be. Elections like that at Tamworth show that the Labour party have yet much ground to cover in the education of the electorate.

Whatever happens it is unlikely that the general election can be postponed beyond the summer.

The "Sind Observer" understands, from a reliable source, that Mr. Shersingh S. Shahani, the youngest son of Principal Shahani who was selected to receive training in England for appointment in the Indian Civil Service has communicated to his father his desire to give up the course. His desire is stated to be due to hostile atmosphere in England in regard to Indian aspirations.

"OUR NATIONAL IDEALS"

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakia Sabha Swami Satyadev delivered a lecture on "Our National Ideals" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday night, before a very large audience.

The Swamiji said politics were taboo to students in this country, as if they were a poison, but in America the students not only discussed politics in their clubs, but actually took part in presidential and other elections. The intention of the American Government was to make good patriotic citizens, of its students which was not the case in India. In India Government wanted to make good docile clerks of them for their offices, and our young men were moulded that way in the Educational institutions. He instanced Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha in South Africa—which gave him the requisite experience for launching the movement in India. Hindus had absorbed all warring races in its broad bosom and formed one nation. If Mahomedans had conquered Hindus, the Hindus had also conquered them; Muslims had built palaces in this country, but with the English it was different.

He had been to England and Manchester and he had found the people most sympathetic and liberty loving. But as soon as those very Englishmen came East of Suez they felt they were going to their own zamindari, their own property, and that they were proprietors of every thing they saw. An Englishman's character changed completely as soon as he set foot in India. Indian had now declared a moral war against all those things. He asked them to look at the ideals of the Congress when it was first started. They wanted only a few crumbs to be thrown at them; a few posts here, and a few examinations there. That was all. They had no higher ideal than those. The higher the ideal, the greater the realisation; the higher the ideal, the greater the point. Lok Tilak has been called the father of Nationalism in India, but there was a greater man who showed them the way to Swaraj and that was Dadabhai Naoroji. (cheers). The day India set herself to win her goal in all earnestness and seriousness, at any cost to herself, then only would she succeed, and not before. Were they ready to sacrifice anything and everything? They must have renunciation first of all; they must cut down their wants. They must have simple living and high thinking. The second thing was they should set their moral standard very high, cost them what might. The third was to spiritualise, to simplify their politics—to make them honest and straightforward. Let them have honesty in everything.

India did not want the material civilisation of the West—the civilisation of the stockyards of Chicago, and industrialism. No, God forbid, they should ever have that civilisation; they did not want to grind down the poor for their self-aggrandizement, they did not want to exploit the weak. India had a greater and more glorious mission for her. She had to raise the world by her moral greatness. She had to teach the world the value of suffering and self-sacrifice. If India would only be true herself she would realise her greatness and fulfil her destiny.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha, the meeting terminated.

EXTERMENT OF TWO KATHIAWAD WORKERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

Deportation orders to the two Kathiawad public workers, is unparalleled in the history of British rule in India. Even the Nattu Brothers were arrested under certain law, but these two men were arrested without a warrant and kept in jail for three days, without showing any legal authority. They had been served with deportation orders without showing any offence whatsoever. In fact, all this has been done in Camera. Their offence was that they had strongly protested against the lavish expenditure, which Indian princes were incurring or were made to incur after the King's representatives. Both of them being staunch Jains, they were being subjected to shooting programme in the vicinity of villages which the Agency and the State's public notifications prohibited.

The case of Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta is very interesting. He is a permanent resident of Rajkot Civil Station and has got landed property there. Yet he is compelled to leave his kith and kin. The popular belief is that under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi, the people of Kathiawad, and hence these two gentlemen, have not co-operated with the Agency or the State.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BUR HAMPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

BURHANPUR, Feb. 8.

A mass meeting was held, yesterday on the Shaikat Maidan under the presidency of Maulvi Abdulkarim Siddiqi. A resolution was passed protesting against the uncivilised treatment alleged to be meted out to the Ali brothers in confining them to solitary cells, and appealing the people to prepare for mass and individual Civil Disobedience, and to enrol as national volunteers. A large number came forward and enrolled themselves. It is proposed to continue the picketing of liquor shops in Burhanpur as before, and to start the picketing in rural areas of the Tahsil with greater vigour the worker propose to enlist.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 8.

The Maharajah of Bikaner arrives as the guest of the Nizam on the 27th inst. He will after staying 2 days in the capital proceed to Nizam's preserves for a week's shikar. Mr. L. D. Goad, Director of C.I.D., Nizam's Government, left Hyderabad last evening. On his retirement was given an enthusiastic send off by all classes.

GOA NEWS

GOVT DEFEAT AT THE ELECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Feb. 1.

The elections of representatives for Portuguese India came off on Sunday last, 29th ultimo and resulted once again in a crushing defeat of the 'Government' candidates, Captain August do Paiva Bobela and Lieut.-Col. Helzer Armando dos Santos Ribeiro. This was expected and nobody had any doubts that Mr. Prazeres da Costa and Dr. Constantino dos Santos would be returned except the Government which continued working shamefully up to the very last moment for the defeated candidates indirect contravention of the rules of elections which forbid Government supporting any candidate directly or indirectly. The successful candidates secured the largest number of votes in the district of Sabote where the people were practically one and determined right from the outset not to vote for any candidate except those that were supported by the Govt. In the other districts, however, they did not face so well, especially in the district of Bardes where Capt. Bobela Mota had a majority of 198 votes.

While we were busy preparing to give a fitting reception to His Excellency the Patriarch, Archbishop of Goa, who arrived here on the 28th January the news came to us like the bolt from the blue that His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. was dead. For a time we thought it was only a rumour until soon the mournful news was announced by a solemn posting of Church bells which went on for three successive days. The seminary of Rachol and all Catholic schools were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

PRINCE AT GWALIOR

SPEECH AT BANQUET

(Associated Press.)

GWALIOR, Feb. 8.

Gwalior struck a truly oriental note in the pagan for reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales this morning. At 8.30 the royal train came in and as soon as the Prince alighted the seven aged daughter of the Maharajah, named Mary after Her Imperial Majesty, welcome the Prince with flowers and incense. The Maharajah's son called George named after the King-Emperor who is the boy's god-father, next shook hands with the Prince who was introduced to the 'Sirdars of the State. The Prince after inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the State troops left the station under the royal salute. An elephant procession was formed with the Prince and the Maharajah leading on the first elephant followed by the entire staff of His Royal Highness and Maharajah. With cavalry and artillery and His Royal Highness body-guard the procession was about a mile and a quarter long. It passed through the main thoroughfares and dense crowds of people vociferously cheered the Prince. When His Royal Highness arrived at the palace he was received with full ceremony and the second salute was fired.

PRINCE'S SPEECH.

H. R. H. the Prince in the course of his speech at the Banquet at Gwalior said:—"More than a quarter of a century have passed since Your Highness took up the reigns of administration of this State. Very happy years they have been for your Highness and the British Government as they have marked continuous growth to fresh strength of our mutual trust and regard. There are many things which I might mention pertaining to the earlier period for example, how your Highness went on service with our troops in China, how your care and liberality provided the hospitalism for that expedition and how perfected an army bequeathed to you by your ancestors for the service of the Crown and the Empire. But I will confine my remarks to more recent times at the outbreak of the Great War. Your Highness offered your personal services and whole resources of the State to the King-Emperor."

The Prince after eulogising the services rendered to the Empire by the Gwalior State in the war, in men, money, etc., said:—

"In life it is a kind personal touch that counts and the magnificent war record of Your Highness and Your Highness' State, thus shines and permeates the whole like the light in a great jewel. What I have had time to say about Your Highness and the Empire, but I have not mentioned the years of able administration in your State, material improvement carried out with courage on a large scale in the institution of Legislative Assemblies and local bodies, and innumerable details of general progress which has been made in the Gwalior State. I have not dwelt on your services to larger India on your work in the Chamber of Princes and the Princes' Committee or on helpful advice which Your Highness has given to the Government of India in many conferences. But Your Highness may rest assured that these items also contribute to the high esteem with which the King-Emperor regards you."

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious host His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. May this devoted friend of the Crown and Empire long be spared to guide the destinies of the Gwalior State, and I can wish no higher destiny for his son George Scindia than that he may grow up to be like his father."

BIAMAN AT GAYA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GAYA, Feb. 7.

Bi Aman with her party, arrived at Gaya on the morning. A grand reception was accorded to her. A Purdah ladies' meeting was held and also a mass meeting. Hari Prasad had great enthusiasm prevailed. The Gaya Khilafat Committee presented her with a purse of Rs. 15,000 for

the Angora Fund besides Rs. 12,000 sent before. Bi Aman left on the 4th morning for Bhagalpur.

PRINCE TO VISIT KHALSA COLLEGE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The Khalsa College Managing Committee and the Council held separate meetings in which the question of inviting the Prince of Wales was on the agenda. The Managing Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on inviting the Prince to visit the college. The Council also passed the same resolution with four dissentients. His Royal Highness will visit the Khalsa College by motor from Lahore on the 1st March morning.

CLAIM OF DAMAGES AGAINST B. B. & C. I. RY.

SUIT BEFORE ALIGARH SUB-JUDGE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Feb. 8.

Mr. D. R. Wright, Superintendent of Police Aligarh, has filed a suit for Rs. 7,500 damages in the court of Mr. Nasir Hussain Subjudge Aligarh, against B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the level crossing gate of Hathras city had been removed for repairs and thin wires were stretched across the opening on either side of the line. The plaintiff of the motor bicycle dived under the gate but was caught by the second wire and sustained injuries.

Maulvi Abdul Khalik, Vakif appears for the plaintiff. Pandit Sunder Nath Kaul, Vakif of Agra will represent the Railway Company.

REPLY TO LASHKAR MUNICIPALITY

GWALIOR, Feb. 8.

The Prince replying to the Lashkar Municipality said: It is for my desire to be able to understand the people of India and to sympathise with their hopes and needs, that I, following in my father's footsteps, have undertaken this journey to India. You in your State are fortunate in being ruled by one who both sympathises with the needs of his subjects and possesses intimate knowledge of their conditions of life. In presenting this Park to your city, His Highness, has not only given another example of his generosity but has also shown his realisation of the need we all have of open spaces fresh air, and healthy exercise. I feel sure that you will enjoy these gifts and that your enjoyment will repay His Highness' confidence."

ASSAM COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, Feb. 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Assam Legislative Council the Finance Member with a view to increasing the revenue introduced the Assam Court Fee Bill and Assam Stamp Amendment Bill which were circulated for eliciting opinion.

(Continued from column 6.)

side of the administration also evoked no adverse comment but the ameliorative side of work (the relief of victims) which was necessitated in that area, had been ignored by Government. But such work as had been taken in and carried on, was by public spirited persons in and outside the area, notably by Bombay friends (Bombay benches, hear hear). Proceeding Mr. Sulrahmanyam referred to the Moplahs as thrifty, hard working, and enterprising individuals but mostly illiterate whose religious fanaticism had been worked up to white heat by insidious and persistent efforts of Khilafat agitators who made them believe that their religion was in danger. The Khilafat agitation was a highly religious movement to link the Moslem world by India with the Sultan of Turkey as its religious head.

Mr. Mahamood Schammad—"No." The speaker continuing said that there was no doubt that the Moplahs had done egregious wrongs and had violated the laws but the Martial Law Ordinance must ipso facto lapse at the end of February and he wanted to know what measures the Government were going to adopt in order to restore the district to its normal conditions. The Government must see what they should do to the erring Moplahs, repentant and penitent and bring the population back to peaceful and orderly life.

Government, must, therefore, take then courage in both hands and adopt effective measures including finding of money for putting the people back in their homes.

GOVTS. LEVIENY TO GOVT. SERVANTS.

Continuing the speaker referred to the Train Tragedy as a piece of culpable negligence on the part of someone or other and characterised the report of the committee as whitewashing and not capable of pleasing even the Moderates. He added "While Government is ready to say harsh things against its critics, it has never in recent years taken to task their incompetent and erring subordinates. Unless Government takes such steps, we who wish to stand by them, will feel diffident about their impartiality. While we are ready to cooperate with Government when it does the right thing, we should reserve to ourselves the liberty of criticising it when they have gone wrong."

The debate was continued. Sir William Vincent made a long speech. Concluding he said: "From what I have seen, or I have heard and read, I think Martial Law has been administered with utmost consideration, and that this House will be satisfied with the information I have given to the Hon. members."

When the Home Member resumed his seat there were cries addressed to Mr. Subramanyam to withdraw, who, thereupon, asked leave of the House to withdraw his resolution. The leave was given amidst applause.

MALABAR DEBATE.

WITHDRAWAL OF MARTIAL LAW.

MOTION WITHDRAWN

REVISION OF ARMS RULES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Legislative Assembly met at 11 a.m. this morning. Soon after taking his seat the President informed the members that it was considered desirable that it should be definitely known as to how many members intended to attend the ceremonies in connection with the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Durbar at the Fort. A statement would be laid on the table in which the members would specify as to whether they would attend those ceremonies or not. At the arrival of His Royal Highness the members would be presented individually.

Although to-day is an official day, official business did not take more than five minutes. The two non-official resolutions which had been allowed to be placed on the agenda by Government were discussed at great length. No questions were asked. On the motion of Sir William Vincent the House passed a bill which proposes to amend the Indian Lunacy Act so as to permit the designation of lunatic asylums as "Mental Hospitals" and to provide for the recovery of charges for the lunatics maintained in an asylum of one province what belong to another province.

Baba Sa. Jagar Singh Bedi, (Punjab) moved that this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a committee with a non-official majority to examine the new Arms Rules 1920 and to submit their report before the next session making specific recommendations with a view to further amend them. He pointed out several anomalies which had been created by the new rules. The licensees were so reasonably enhanced and certain class of people who were formerly exempted, were now restricted for instance, a magistrate was empowered to grant license but was not himself exempted from the operation of the rules. Concluding he appealed to equity and the sense of justice of the English Government to recognise the services of loyal India and to trust her.

Mr. B. R. Sinha and Mr. Bajpai heartily supported the motion.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent signified his readiness to accept the terms of the resolution although not the reasons advanced by the mover and his supporters in favour of the motion. He made it quite clear that there was no question of amending the Arms Act as pointed out by a previous speaker. The resolution only wanted examination of the rules recently framed touching the licensing of arms which necessitated revision of old rules. The Home Member said for many years past the administration of the Act was attacked chiefly for the reason, which was right and fair, that there was racial distinction between Europeans and Indians. The Government of India had prolonged correspondence with Local Governments as to what amendments be made. Two main principles emerged out of this correspondence. Firstly that there should be no racial distinction and secondly, that Government must retain the power of imposing restrictions so as to prevent fire-arms falling into lawless and undesirable hands. Strong committee of the distant Imperial Legislative Council was then appointed to examine the Rules. The members of that committee were Dr. Sarda, Mr. Sarma, Sardar Sundar Singh and Mr. S. N. Banerjee, all of whom were then not officials. After this committee had reported, new rules were framed. He did not claim these were perfect but he did assert that Government had been trying to meet the criticisms and it felt that there was not much substantial grounds for complaint. He emphasised that the conditions of the country did not permit general distribution of arms which would fell into lawless hands and force Government to incur more expenditure by maintaining additional police. He reminded the House that certain Mahammadan extremists had been contemplating and openly avowing resort to violence. One of the reasons why it had not been the fact that they were not in possession of firearms. He instanced the case of a village in the United Provinces. The regretful result of this was a large increase in the number of dacoities. In the existing rules, Government had tried to very much restrict the number of exemptions.

Concluding the Home Member said Government was quite prepared to have the rules examined by a committee subject to the principles that (1) there shall be no racial distinction and (2) that power be retained to prevent arms from falling into undesirable and lawless hands.

The resolution was put and unanimously carried.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramanyam moved the following resolution that this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to withdraw the administration of Martial Law in Malabar in the Madras Presidency and further to state that arrangements are intended to be made for the future administration of the Martial Law area of Malabar till normal conditions are restored. As one who supported the framing of the Martial Law Ordinance at the last session, he was glad to say that its working had been fair and equitable. That branch of administration of martial law with which the lawyers were intimately connected had evoked no adverse criticism. The success of the tribunal was not only due to its personal but to the terms and conditions of selection and administration laid down in the ordinance. The executive

(Continued in column 6.)

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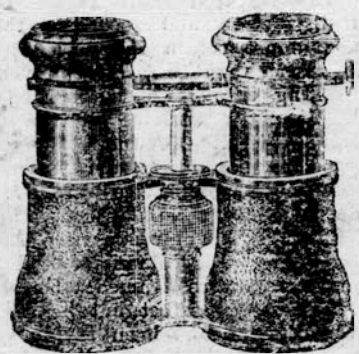
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MADRAS LETTER.

KNAPP COMMITTEE WHITEWASH

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

A summary of the findings of the Knapp Committee, which sat to inquire into the death of Moplah prisoners in the Podanur Train Tragedy, which was telegraphed to the Government of India on the 24th January is now published in a Madras Government communique. It would seem that the unhappy comment of the "Daily News," referring to this report as "sickening, shuffling hypocrisy" and "white-washing report," was based on insufficiency of information. When a London paper, not over-anxious about our affairs, goes to such a length as to characterise the report in such strong language, we had a shrewd suspicion that it indicated the true drift of the report. The summary of the findings of the Committee has been published, and what do we find? The Committee is unanimous:

(1) That death was due to Asphyxia caused by confinement in insufficiently ventilated van;

(2) That vans of similar pattern had been used for conveyance of over 2,500 prisoners on 32 different journeys without mishap but that though similar in pattern differed in ventilation van in which tragedy occurred had gauze covering of windows choked with paint and allowed insufficient ventilation for number of prisoners carried in it;

(3) That vans used were ventilated wagons and not closed trucks and their use was not objectionable and implied no inhumanity to prisoners.

Their use in circumstances of emergency was undoubtedly justified but practice should have been kept better regulation and separate inspection of ventilation of each van made before use. The Committee hold that main responsibility for catastrophe lies on Railway Company and its local representative, Traffic Inspector, for failure to see that conveyance supplied was fit for purpose intended.

So far as local subordinate officials, namely Sub-Magistrate and Sergeant of Police are concerned the Committee find that they were justified in following practice of using such vans which had been established and continued by superior authority and that so far as they were concerned acceptance of unsuitable van was accidental and not due to their negligence. Owing to Martial Law conditions some obscurity as to whether superior responsibility lay on Military Commander or Special Civil Officer. Committee find that arrangements were in practice under Civil directions and that the Special Civil Officer should have brought system of transport under better regulation. Committee also find Sergeant of Police guilty of negligence in failing to take note of condition of prisoners while on journey. Had he done so disaster would have been averted or at least its consequences mitigated. (Italics mine).

In short, the Committee has failed to probe into the root-causes in the administration which lent scope for the occurrence of such a tragedy. It has to be confessed that nothing better was expected from a Committee whose personnel was open to much objection from the very beginning. But we are very well accustomed, in this country at least, to farces of this nature. After all, the Knapp Committee has proved a fit successor to the Hunter Committee!

"NO TAX" CAMPAIGN IN GUNTUR.

I wired to you the full text of Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Konda Venkatappaiah in which he advised the postponement of the "no tax" campaign until such time when the people completely fulfilled the Delhi conditions. Desabandu Konda Venkatappaiah and other leaders sent a telegram in which they stated that the conditions were being fulfilled, to which Mahatmaji telegraphed back to say that he had no right to interfere if the conditions had been satisfied. Then came the Ponnur conference. The Guntur District Congress Committee met at Konda Venkatappaiah's house on the 26th of last month to consider in detail the question of non-payment of taxes in the light of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Besides the members of the District Congress Committee, many leading taluks and Mr. T. Prakasam attended the meeting. Desabandu Venkatappaiah explained the letter received by him from Mahatma Gandhi, his letter to Mahatmaji, and the final reply received by him and invited the taluks and the leaders of various taluks to decide the next step. Sjt. Prakasam addressed the members and emphasised the necessity to satisfy the conditions of the Delhi resolution, and, later during the debate, he read out Mahatma Gandhi's letter that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and pointed out the reference to incidents at Jerusalem in regard to non-violence, etc. A frank and open debate ensued, in which diffidence was expressed by a few, while most of them expressed their determination to carry on the struggle. The Committee met again the next day and, after a heated debate, passed the following resolutions:-

This meeting appoints the gentleman named below as a special committee to enquire into the different areas of Guntur District as to how far conditions of the Delhi resolution have been satisfied and how far they have qualified themselves for the civil disobedience by way of non-payment of taxes and to send up their report to the District Congress Committee by the 10th February.

This Committee further resolves that soon after the receipt of the report above mentioned that it be placed before the meeting of the District Congress Committee and a final resolution be adopted on the question of non-payment of taxes and until then the people in the areas specified in the resolution passed at Ponnur, do continue the suspension of non-payment of taxes.

Members of the Special Committee are Sjt. T. Prakasam, Desandu Narayanaiah and, S. Nagaswara Rao.

This meeting tenders its hearty congratulations to all patriots who have been sent to jail from this district since the meeting at Ponnur.

This meeting expresses its grateful appreciation of the excellent service rendered by village officers in different parts of the district, and urges upon other village officers also the necessity of giving up their offices and helping the great national movement.

In pursuance of the first resolution, the Special Committee has been visiting special

areas in the Guntur District and conducting searching enquiries regarding the conditions, etc. The Committee is about to complete its enquiry, and the final report is anxiously awaited.

THE GOVERNMENT MOVE.

The Government has ordered the district authorities to dismiss those village officers who have resigned in pursuance of non-cooperation and to appoint others to those places others who may or may not possess the necessary qualifications. The Government has published a bill to amend the Rent Recovery Act, making non-payment of one instalment the occasion for proceeding against the personal assets of the persons concerned and, if necessary, even against the land. The process of recovery is most simple. If a combination succeeds in preventing a good price being offered, the Government will purchase the land for itself and assign it to panchamas and ex-soldiers. This excellent solicitude for the welfare of the panchamas, whence comes now? Added to this new threat of the Government, there is also the imminence of the villages in the afflicted district being saddled with additional police and the military.

REPRESSION IN TRICHINOPOLY.

True, the Andhra Desa is at present the cyclone area, where high-handed repression carries away in one sweep the best workers. But the cyclone promises to include the Tamil land also in its special favour. Trichinopoly, one of the southern-most Tamil Districts, has been a very active centre of Non-Cooperation, thanks to Drs. Rajan, Sastry and Sjt. P. Kothandaraman. From the very beginning of the movement, these three have been the most strenuous and sincere workers. At last, the Government has decided to put an end to non-cooperation activity in the Tamil land. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Trichinopoly issued warrants under Section 107, Cr. P. C. against Doctors Rajan, Sastry and Sjt. Kothandaraman, and they were served on them in the train, as previously telegraphed to you, after the train left Kumbakonam Railway Station. The arrested leaders held immediately an informal meeting in the train with a few others that had accompanied them and made arrangements for future work. The arrested leaders, who reached Trichinopoly in the morning, were directly taken to the Central Jail. Their trial should have taken place on the 3rd, but it has been adjourned sine die as the prosecution witnesses seem to be not yet ready. Srijit E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, who was just released from jail after serving his period of imprisonment in connection with picketing in Erode, will, in all probability, take the place of Dr. Rajan and other arrested leaders, and lead the movement. Notices under Section 144, Cr. P. C. have been issued lately against Congress workers. All the members of the Executive Committee of the D. C. C. on whom Section 144 has been served, including other members, held an informal meeting on the 2nd in the Office of the D. C. C. Doctors Rajan, Sastry and Sjt. Kothandaraman have decided to take jail food during their under trial period.

BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY.

The arrests of Srijit A. Kalewara Rao and two others under Section 107, Cr. P. C. for preaching suspension of payment of Municipal tax till Municipal elections are held were already telegraphed to you. The proposal of non-payment of Municipal tax, it must be clearly understood, is not in connection with the Non-Cooperation Movement, but it was intended to draw attention to a definite matter of grievance to the ratepayers. Municipal elections are long overdue, but the District Magistrate of Kistna insists on the present Council continuing, for fear the Non-Co-operators will capture the Council. That will be, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, nothing short of a calamity. Bezwada is altogether a troublesome place. Twelve out of twenty-four seats are already vacant, some more of the present councillors might resign and the terms of the rest expire, but the Magistrate would have his own way! Thus, even in the domain of local self-government, the Reforms have proved illusory. Of course nothing is to be expected from the Ministers in charge of the transferred departments. They have all become brown bureaucrats! Bezwada ratepayers had asked for fresh and immediate elections and the reply is repression! Since my telegram to you about the arrests of Sjt. A. Kalewara Rao and two others, news has been received that they were all sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

"POLITICAL OFFENDERS" AND MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Madras Legislative Council is fast becoming, if it has not already become, the laughing stock of India. It is not only dominated by communal spirit in every one of its acts, but it shows a general confusion in thinking. In all questions that come up for consideration before the Council, the members display an appalling ignorance in their speeches. There are, however, notable exceptions. As is well known, the resolution on the separation of Executive and Judicial functions had a miserable fate; since then we are progressing very much faster on the downward slope. There was recently an instance of singular want of clear thinking. Our veteran legislators showed an appalling lack of understanding of the term "political offender." Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty, the leader of the House, would have those ruffians, who did him personal injury on the day of the Prince of Wales' visit to Madras, included under the term and his followers were not slow to follow that lead! Mr. C. V. Venkatarama Iyengar moved:

That this Council recommends to the Government that early directions be issued and necessary changes, if any, in the rules be made so that all political offenders may be treated as first class misdemeanants are treated in England.

The mover of the resolution made it clear that the expression "political offender" could not, by any stretch of imagination, include people who resorted to violence or otherwise infringed the ordinary laws of citizenship. Mr. R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar, himself one of the members of the party in power, in the course of his speech supporting the resolution said that even though the non-cooperators had boy-

cotted the Legislative Councils, he noticed a very large body still permeated by the Council in this Presidency at least. In this proposition it was not intended to lay down a principle under which the non-cooperators should be treated differently. The proposition plainly said that political offenders should be treated differently. Political offenders were not those who committed housebreaking and acts of house-gang. In their zeal and enthusiasm against one sort of political agitation in the country they were completely blinding themselves to the elementary principles of constitutional practice prevailing in other civilised countries. Political offenders were those who do not see eye to eye with the acts of the despotic government. They should remember that those principles which they were enunciating when they were in power might be used against them later. (Hear, hear). The proposition only sought to lay down an elementary principle and he was sorry that those for whom he had high reverence had probably in their ignorance of the definition of the term "political offenders" had opposed the resolution. (Applause).

Not many could be found in the Council to take this sane and intelligent view of the matter. The extraordinary dictum was laid down by Sir Theagaraya Chetty that political offenders were worse than murderers! Mr. Somasundaram Pillay could honour the National Volunteers with wiping on their backs! Such is the mentality of our democratic Councilors!

THE END OF IT ALL!

The Law Member sought to shelve the question by making out that there were no political offenders in this Province inasmuch as the notorious Criminal Law Amendment Act had not been extended here. He wanted the Council to believe that the class known as political offenders is the sole product of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He conveniently forgot that quite a good number of political offenders have been clapped into goals, thanks to the convenient Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. and the sedition and intimidation sections of the I.P.C. The Law Member could use all the resources of a clever lawyer at his command, but they will deceive none. The Hon. Member assured us that no undue harshness was applied to any individual. He wanted us to believe in his assurances. Other Provinces have passed orders of similar nature. Then, why, we ask, should he not pass definite orders in that respect, even if it be only to avoid the least harshness in future?

But the funniest way in which the resolution of Mr. Venkatarama Iyengar fared out is provocative of much mirth. After all discussion was practically over, Mr. Shanmugham Chettiar moved under Standing Order 34 that the Council do proceed to the next business on the agenda. This motion was duly seconded, put to vote and carried! Thus the House was deprived of an opportunity of dividing on the resolution, and what is of greater importance, of knowing the true spirit animating the members of the Council. One wonders if the Council is not governed by childish petulance, more than the seriousness that mark the deliberations of the representative assembly of over 40 millions of people that constitute the Presidency. Is it any wonder then that even the most optimistic of the Liberals in our Council are getting despair of the utility of the Reforms?

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of the profound appreciation and deep sense of gratitude I feel towards Mr. Desai for his meritorious services in connection with Malabar riots, I cannot help differentiating between what is right and what is wrong. It is, indeed, right that those so-called Moslem who converted the Hindus by force, are absolutely condemnable. Nothing is more repugnant to Islam than forcible conversion. Our religious duties have borne a very eloquent testimony to this effect. None, therefore, but the few ignorant individuals can be held responsible for all that has been perpetrated in Malabar.

But notwithstanding the outright repudiation and condemnation of forcible conversion, emanating from religious circle of Muslims, a constant endeavour is being made to create a great fuss which, if it comes off, is completely suicidal to the solidarity of Hindu-Muslim unity. Uneducated Hindus and Moslems do not go to the root of the matter but they are misled by the root of the matter do they reflect on the consequence, nor do they, spurred by passion, pause to appraise the expediency or in expediency. They only take it to themselves to upset what has been set up at a cost of considerable pain and diligence. To harp on the same matter of conversion, therefore, is never short of a tactical blunder, that may tell upon the healthy upheaval of national unity. Ours should be the duty to sympathise with humanity rather than to confine the sympathy to mere classes and sects. Does the hard lot of the Moplas not appeal to our tender feeling. Either it does not appeal or if it does, we advisedly deem it meet to avoid response. It is held out that the Moplas are wicked and barbarous. We admit that some are so. But can it at all be conceivable that all the Moplas have sunk to the utter moral turpitude and are no more than dregs of humanity? For all their actions of omission or commission, they should consider that it is not less that they have enlisted sympathy and affection from the entire Islamic world. As to the general Moslem attitude not only towards the Hindus but towards all non-Moslems of the world what mightier proof of tolerance can there be than the fact that Hindus occupy high positions of genuine trust and thrive in every walk of life in Afghanistan—a country notoriously uncivilised. The Christians under the Ottoman Turks occupied the positions of Ambassadors and the like—a boon for which we Indians are not yet looked up on fit even in this so-called New Era. By writing this I mean not to urge but to impress on my Hindu brothers the fact that suspicion and doubt lurking in minds are more dangerous than an armed enemy.

Let them not be carried away by preposterous assumptions nor should they make points at issue of small matters. Endurance and self-command should be our principle and this will prove a high road to success, a keystone of unity and a visible symbol of eternal bliss.—Yours, etc.,

HABIB AHMED KHAN.

10, Sankhi Street,
Feb. 6.

HYDERABAD'S EXCISE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 8.

The following press communique is issued by the Political Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government:—"In the 'Hindu' of the 2nd instant an article from Mr. W. E. Johnson was quoted, which is said to have appeared in an American paper of Ohio on the 31st December 1921, regarding the progress of prohibition in certain Indian States. So far as the article in question concerns the Hyderabad State, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government desire to correct some misleading statements made therein and to contradict others which are baseless. The excise policy of the Hyderabad State aims at strict control and monopoly by the State of the production of spirituous liquors and of the traffic therein, coupled with a sufficiently high excise duty, not only tends to act as a deterrent on the spread of alcohol but actually to bring about a reduction of consumption, thus ensuring that the income to Government does not accrue at the expense of the morals of the people. It may be interesting to note that the reduction of 50 per cent. in the consumption of alcohol has actually been achieved as the result of this policy. Total prohibition is not possible as it would only lead to illicit distillation on a large scale and the keeping surreptitiously of private distilleries which would be hard to detect and suppress. Total prohibition would, therefore, have the opposite effect of encouraging the drink habit owing to the impossibility of the control of production and of checking the consumption.

In the policy above outlined of the control over the production and distribution of intoxicating liquors and the reduction of consumption, the Hyderabad State has had the fullest sympathy and support of the Government of India as well as of the local administration, and I deny categorically the misleading statements made in the article above mentioned that anything has been done by the British authorities to frustrate the Hyderabad Excise policy. The statement that things came to such a pass that the British authorities demanded of the Nizam to dismiss his obnoxious Prime Minister and select another who would give more consideration to British wishes is a pure fabrication as also is the rest of the paragraph which contains the above misstatement. The remarks made in the editorial column of the Hindu regarding the so-called 'staring revelation', supposed to have been made by Mr. Johnson, need no comment, based as they are on false premises.

"HYDERABAD BULLETIN'S" COMMENT.

In commenting on the above the "Hyderabad Bulletin" says: "The Akbari revenue even in British limits of the district is under the control of the Nizam's Government. The amazing story he tells of Hyderabad is a pure myth and we cannot, conceive how Mr. Johnson came to write such nonsense, especially in view of the fact that during his visit here, he had all the opportunities of glean correct information of the question from responsible quarters."

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE.

STAFF AND CADETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The following staff has been appointed to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, which will be opened by His Royal Highness on the 13th March, 1922. The Staff Commandant-Major H. L. Houghton, 36th Sikhs, late chief instructor of the training school for Indian Cadets, Indore; Head-Master, Mr. J. G. C. Scott, B.A., late Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore; Assistant Masters: Mr. C. A. Phillips, M.C. (late R.F.A.) Indian Educational Service, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, Mr. E. L. Formby, (late of Marlborough and of Keble College, Oxford, Matron Lieut. J. M. Allen, Army Educational Corps, Lieut. F. R. Kittermaster, Army Educational Corps, Miss J. C. Young, Sergeant-Major and Physical Instructor, C. S. Mr. Gorman, Army Gymnastic Staff.

Appointment of Indian members of the staff is still under consideration. The following cadets have been nominated by local Governments and by the Commander-in-Chief and will join the College on the 20th February, 1922. Nominated by local Governments: From the Punjab Tara Singh Hira Lal Atal Narain Singh, Jodh Tara Singh, Harmohan Singh, Bakshish Singh, Riddaman Singh, Mohammad Afzal Khan, Lakhinder Singh, Harkeish Singh, and Didar Singh; from Delhi: Zafar Alan; from Coorg: Kodandera Subbaya, Thimayya; from Bombay: Shiekh Hussain; from the United Provinces: Jogendar Singh and Kunwar Mahadeo Singh; from Bihar: William Maung Kyi Maung Ba Yin and S. Mukerjee; from Bihar: Ranjit Singh; from C. P. Michael Elijah Jacob; from N. W. F.: Khalid Jan and Mohammad Ali Khan, and from Bengal: Sushil Kumar Ghose. The Indian States (nominated by the Commander-in-Chief) Qudratullah Khan, Rampur State, Khaduddin Mohammad Idries, Hyderabad State, Dalvay Srikantha Lakshminikantaraj Urs, Mysore, State; Ali Ashgar Khan and Mohamad Murawat Khan, Kashmir State; Sons of Indian officers of good service, specially nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, Sirjan Rana, Punjab; Dignambar Singh, Bazar, Bihar and Orissa; Ahmad Jan and Yar Mohamad Khan, N. W. F. Province. Further nominations to complete the establishment of 40 cadets are under consideration.



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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA")

Punjab Offering

The impartial Punjab Government have given the opportunity to Jullunder, which seemed to be left out, of covering itself with honour. They have arrested its leading worker Lala Hansraj, a barrister belonging to an old noble family, which has rendered many a service to the Government. Lala Hansraj's office consists in his having dared like Lala Dunichand of Ambala personally to picket the liquor licence auction. One would have thought it to be a merit for a barrister to exchange his brief for moral reform. But in India Government look at things differently. Lala Hansraj will, however, be none the worse for his jail experiences. His grateful countrymen will put a higher valuation upon his services as a national prisoner than as a successful barrister.

Lala Dunichand left with his son a letter to be sent to me from which I copy the following:—

"My comrade Mr. Mohammad Abdur Rashid, non-cooperating barrister, and myself were arrested to-day while picketing the auction sale of liquor contracts in Court premises. I must acquaint you more fully with the personality and character who goes with me to jail. I wish you already know more about him. He is the son of a noble family and the son of the late Khan Bahadur Munshi Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister of Patiala State and a trustee of Aligarh College. He himself is one of the best products of Aligarh and Balliol Colleges. His education is very high and his culture still higher. He sacrificed the best career that could be open to any gifted man like him under the existing order of things, but he has sacrificed all this for a nobler career of Non-Cooperation. Above all he is the bravest and the noblest."

"A word as to why we were arrested. We stated defiance of volunteers' law on the 14th instant. The authorities kept quiet for a time and immediately on our starting picketing of liquor shops on the 18th instant they began to arrest, and they had bagged only twenty-three brave fellows when they began to tire of the business. We could offer them at the rate of hundred a day, but they won't have it. It began to reach our ears that they wanted the bigger people and otherwise too it appeared from their attitude that they could not stand any more our satanic propaganda and wanted to remove us from sphere of activities to a safe place. I am glad to inform you that Lala Tara Chand Vakil, an energetic and noble worker at once stepped into my shoes as General Secretary, and L. Beni Pershad, a senior and much respected vakil to the place of Mr. Rashid as the President of District Congress Committee as a whole time worker. Not only this the noble young man Mr. Bishan Sarup Vakil, son of L. Beni Pershad, nobly offered himself for any kind of work and sacrifice that could be demanded of him. I hope more are coming in to fill the vacant ranks."

"A word about the general situation in the District before I conclude. The whole District is electrified and any amount of volunteers is forthcoming, men and women, what we could not achieve in a year has been achieved in three days owing to the arrest of twenty-three brave fellows. Cloth merchants from all over the District are giving written undertakings not to import any more a single piece of foreign cloth and liquor contractors are also responding. We hope to banish foreign cloth and liquor from the District in no time."

Mrs. Dunichand sends a small letter saying how glad she was to part with her husband, weak in body though he was, for she knew that he was serving the people."

Interference with religious liberty

It has fallen to the lot of Pandit Arjun Lal Sethi to suffer religious persecution in jails. When he underwent a long term of imprisonment in Jeyore he had to hunger-strike for being disallowed to perform religious ceremonies. He is now serving in Sagor Jail. His son who is in Ajmer, says "inhuman treatment is reported to be meted out to my father. He has been suffering from bad pneumonia. In spite of his illness, he was made to grind. It was when he was thus pressed that he had tendered an apology which he withdrew immediately he came to his senses. Nowadays he is being forced to take eggs and wins. He has lost in weight." I do not know how far this news is true. The son has not been able to see his father. If the information received by him is correct, it is a case of pure torture. Anybody can see that he is too frail to be given the task of grinding. To force a patient to take brandy or eggs is a crime against religion. I know a young civil resister in South Africa, Rev. Shanker Sodha, had eggs forced down his throat. He bore down his persecutors by simply vomiting out the liquid as soon as it was forced down. The authorities had not the heart to repeat the cruelty in the face of such fixed determination. Needless to say the brave had recovered in spite of his refusal to take eggs and is to-day hale and hearty. Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of rejecting foods proscribed by doctors. But here we are not concerned with the medical aspect. I hold that a man has a perfect right to refuse to be cured at the cost of what he believes to be his reli-

gion, specially when he is under duress.

'Motherland' at Bay

Moulvi Mazharul Haq's "Motherland" has been called upon to lodge security. It has proved too independent for the Bihar authorities. It has mercilessly exposed their delinquencies. It has dared to think their frankness must be muzzle. The Editor has proudly declined to lodge security and has declared his intention of bringing out his paper as a handwritten sheet. He should command the services of a number of volunteers to make copies of his thoughts from day to day. Compression of news and thoughts will perhaps be better valued by the reader, if only for the special effort it will cost so many workers to copy. The value of an elegantly written copy of the Gita is any day greater than of the printed copies. I notice in the "Chronicle" that the "Bande Mataram" security of Rs. 2,000 has been forfeited. I presume, it too will have to join the ever-increasing army of handwritten newspapers. It is merely a question of time when every non-cooperating newspaper will be suppressed. The printing can be suppressed, but the suppression of writing is difficult. But I observe that the Orissa authorities served notice on leaders not to write notices about recruiting volunteers, etc. To suppress the written word, the Government will have to imprison the bodies of offending writers. Then will the thought be entirely free. And the silent word of a true and tested man is more potent than the written or the printed word of one, whom the people do not know or recognise as their own. Let non-cooperators with the wonderful lesson of the past three months of repression and the consequent awakening, for single minute feel disturbed by the suppression of newspapers conducted in the interest of Non-Cooperation.

More Written newspapers

"Swaraj" of Allahabad which had its security forfeited, has come out as a written newspaper. It is edited by Babu Ramkrishna Laghate. It is elegantly written. The art of calligraphy is going out of fashion by reason of the introduction of printing and typewriting. The issuing of written newspapers, if it has to be continued long enough, is bound to result in the revival of the beautiful art. Some of the old manuscripts are things of beauty and joy for ever. Gauhati, too, has come out with a written newspaper. It is written both in Hindi and Assamese and is issued biweekly. The price is three half paise. Of all the three written newspapers the Gauhati copy is the clearest for reading. It is called the "Congress." In point of calligraphy "Swaraj" is the best. The "Independent" print is indistinct. Either the Roneo or the tracing on the Cyclo must be bad. All the three papers will have to train a special staff of volunteers or paid workers so as to be able to issue copies that can be deciphered as easily as the printed sheet. And they will have to cultivate the art of compressed expression. I feel sure that compactly written as all the three newspapers are, there is room for further compression without making the thought obscure. The object must be to give the reader what he cannot get elsewhere in the shape of thought or facts. The managers must see every copy and destroy all undecipherable faint impressions even as a printer does. I remind the conductors of these admirable papers that the "Satyagrahi" which had a short-lived career consisted only of one side or a foolscap sheet.

Deferred Pay

The Government have found no difficulty in stopping the deferred pay, as pensions are nowadays called, of Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi of Dharwar for no other reason than that he has tried to serve his country.

Whereas Sir Michael O'Dwyer who never loses an opportunity of vilifying educated Indians and of insolently patronising the masses as if they were little children always needing the attention and care of an elder, and General Dyer, who still believes that he performed a simple duty when he massacred the innocent men in Jallianwala Bagh, continue to draw pensions. We are told that there are legal difficulties in stopping their pensions and that if the legal obstacle can be surmounted, it would be immoral to take away their pensions. Verily there is one law for an Indian, another for an Englishman; one law for a patriot, another for a persecutor, what's moral in the case of one is immoral in the case of the other! I congratulate Mr. Joshi on his spirited reply to the Government and on his patriotic courage in foregoing his pension when it became a matter of choice between service of his country and retention of his pension. Mr. Joshi's sacrifice strengthens India's cause. His material loss is India's moral gain.

Political Agencies.

Repression is slowly spreading its net in all directions, and now-a-days precedes the Prince's visit as if to prove to the people the might His Royal Highness represents. As he is expected in Indore, Babus Badrilal Aryadutta and Chhotolal have been deported from Indore Camp by the Agent to the Governor-General. Orders have also been issued prohibiting public meetings within the Residency area. It may be that public life is not so well organised in these Residencies as in British India proper. But if it is, I have no doubt about the duty of the residents of the Camp. If they can retain the non-violent spirit and if they are at all well organised, they should hold meetings not

withstanding the orders, and risk deportation or imprisonment. In my opinion those who are deported should return to be arrested.

A similar story comes from Kathiawad. It seems that the Princes of Kathiawad have arranged Shikar parties and other non-political but expensive amusements for H.E. the Governor. The subjects of the States are angry, not over the Governor's visit, but over the expensive amusements arranged in his honour. Probably the Governor does not even appreciate them. Why should these functionaries always want amusements? It is not as if they are without any whilst they are working at headquarters. Indeed these amusements themselves must become a task for at least some of them. Neither party can be natural at these shows. They must put on their best behaviour and observe their respective distances. They must always act both officially and correctly even when they are meeting unofficially. In the circumstances, it would certainly save a great deal of time and expense if these amusements were cut down and the visit limited to State business only. Moreover, the Shikar parties offend vegetarians. Kathiawad. The people of Kathiawad cannot but resent, even when they say nothing, the waste of animal life for no purpose whatever. I am told that in order to draw the beasts of prey, goats have to be sacrificed for days in advance. Such Shikar, over which so much innocent blood is spilled and is without any risk of life or limb on the part of the Shikari, is robbed of all charm and becomes a mild copy of the law that prevails between the Government and the people in India, whereby the public are always the sport of the Government which never runs any risk. It is not the Mosaic law of tooth for tooth but is the law of bullets against brickbats, life for a scratch. When the hunter runs no risk, it is not good sport but is downright cruelty. But the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad evidently could not tolerate protest meetings even against the extravagance of the Princes and has therefore, it appears, prohibited public meetings and arrested Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Metha.

All this activity in the Agencies is a new development. I congratulate those who are arrested. The law of non-violence is just as imperative in the Agencies and the States as it is in the pure British area. What is more, the residents in the States must not embarrass the latter in respect of or in the interest of the movement of non-operation with the Government. They may fight against their local grievances but even then not in the intensive non-cooperation manner except under very grave circumstances and except when public opinion is with them. In the State the subjects cannot claim to have exhausted all their resources with the Princes themselves. They must form public opinion, carry on agitation and otherwise organise themselves. I often hear the talk that the Congress became useful only when non-cooperation came in. This is an utterly wrong view of the situation. The Congress agitation paved the way for non-cooperation. The latter was the fitting corollary to the previous Congress activities. The Congress has always been in India the greatest demonstrative and effective agency for ventilating peoples' grievances. It has always been a true register of popular strength and weakness. The States subjects, too, must have their Congresses and conferences quite apart from the British Indian prototype and probably differently managed. They may learn from the mistakes of the parent body but they have to go through that preliminary discipline. A more exaggerated exposure of a wrong by vice means a small matter. Wrong like vice flourishes in secrecy. It dies if sunlight. Therefore let the subjects of States organise themselves quickly and in a methodical manner without mixing up and spoiling their local matters with the National Congress. The States subjects can work as so many are doing on the Congress and for the Congress outside the States area.

A Warning Voice from Bengal.

There is a friend, an old and tried servant of the nation, who never fails to inform me of threatening clouds that appear in time and again on the horizon in Bengal. This time he warns me against countenancing a general non-payment movement. He thinks that precipitate action is quite likely in Bengal as most of the leaders are in jail. I cannot complain but I cannot help nothing that the imprisonment of leaders is due to the criminal folly of the Government which has treated the real peace-makers as if they were peace-breakers. The Government are inviting violence. They are, as if of a set purpose, preparing the country for violence. But here again I must not complain. I admit that mist of clouds has enveloped all this and more, and yet we came to the conclusion that we had to take our courage in both our hands and move forward without flinching. Our trust then was, as it to-day is, in God.

But I know that we must take every possible precaution to avert every unexpected crisis. I have therefore strongly advised and advise again that wisdom requires that all parts of India should wait for the experiment which I have undertaken personally to supervise. Bengal has done much. She has worked wonders, she has suffered much, is still suffering and is still keeping herself under great restraint. I would appeal to all the Bengal leaders to rest on their cars and not to take a single new step. Let them by all means assert the right of free speech and free embarkation. But there is no occasion for embarking on mass civil disobedience, or non-payment, which is one phase of it. The workers will have taken their measures through a richer discipline by advising them to pay the rents due for the current period.

What about Andhra.

"Then why have you advised Andhra in favour of non-payment? Have you not committed a breach of yence not to start with the Malaviya Conference up to 31st instant?" mass civil disobedience. (These notes are asked another friend. (These notes are being written on the 30th). Well, I have not advised the Andhras to start mass civil disobedience. I could not prevent them from preparing for it. Their suspension



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was merely to a period inside the due date for the purpose of feeding their way. The Government have certainly precipitated matters. But the Andhra people are shrewd and I hope they know they know the art of humility. In spite of the Government provocation, I have every hope that they will be humble enough not to undertake mass civil disobedience unless they find that they are absolutely ready, and are sure of being able to fulfil all the conditions laid down by the Congress, non-violence being by no means the least of them. I would certainly be better pleased if no other part of India, not excluding Andhra, was to try the experiment till the result of mine was definitely known.

Dang-r of Mass Movement.

Whilst there is every reason for self-gratification over mass awakening, it would be foolish to ignore its undoubted dangers. I have just read a notice in the papers that a girl has been pretending to be my daughter and receiving on that account all kinds of attention. I do not mind owning, I should be proud to own, thousands of good, restrained girls as my daughters. They will do credit to me and the country. They would recognise them as members of an ever increasing family by adoption. As it is, I have to remark for the tenth time that I do not possess the good fortune to have a daughter. There is a tiny 'untouchable' girl whom I do proudly call my adopted daughter. She has brought happiness to me and I hope by the time she has grown up she will bring trust and humility to her future world of service. To-day she is a veritable 'devil'. She believes in all play and no work. She finds it hard to work without the ebony ruler which used to keep her straight in her parental home. But I do not mind this charming idler of seven years claiming me as father. There are also some grown up girls who permit me the pleasure of claiming them as my daughters, but they make it difficult for me to live up to the standard they exact from me. They are ever in danger of my being a discreditable father to them. But I must inform all the girls of India that I decline to run the risk of being discredited by their forcible adoption. I want certainly to adopt all the exacting girls like the ones whose names too I dare not give to the world.

But the reported forcible adoption of me by a girl is a comparatively harmless pastime. I hear that a gentleman by name Motilal Punchohi, hailing from Udupur claims to be my disciple and to preach temperance and what not among the rustics of the Rajputana States. He is reported to be surrounded by an armed crowd of admirers and establishing his kingdom or some other-dome wherever he goes. He claims too miraculous power. He or his admirers are reported also to have done some destructive work I wish that people will once for all understand that I have no disciples. I have for the time being at any rate no existence apart from the Congress and the Khilafat committees. All my activity is referable to these two organisations. None works in my name; none has authority to use my name save under my own writing. No one has any writing from me to do any work save the Congress or the Khilafat work. And nobody has any authority from me to use any arms, even sticks, against any person.

I understand that these brave but simple rustics have been induced to refuse payment of taxes due to the State to which they belong. They are even told that I have asked the tax-payers belonging to the Sirohi State not to pay more than Rs. 11 each. Now I know nothing of all this. No one has consulted me about the matter. Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, chief minister of the State, has kindly brought the matter to my notice and he tells me that great mischief is being done in my name. If my writing reaches these countrymen at all, I would like to tell them that they should lay all their grievances before the state authorities and never resort to arms. If they wish to withhold payment of tax which they consider excessive, it is their right. But it is a right never to be exercised lightly. They must cultivate public opinion and let their case see the light of day. If they do not take these precautions they will find everything and everybody arrayed against them and they will find themselves losers in the end.

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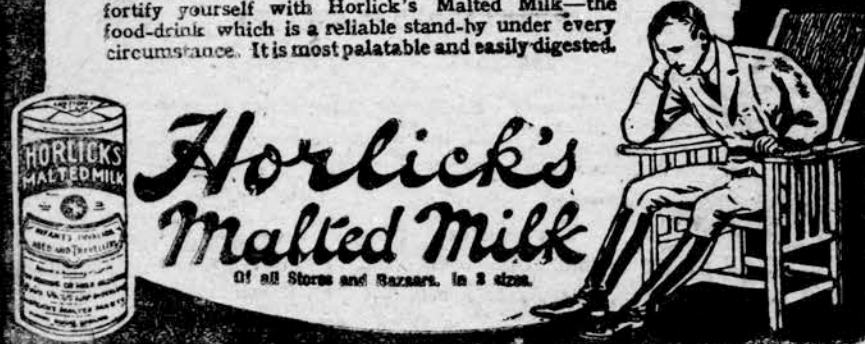
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I would be alright in a
very few days. I asked
him as to how many
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wishes." I am glad to
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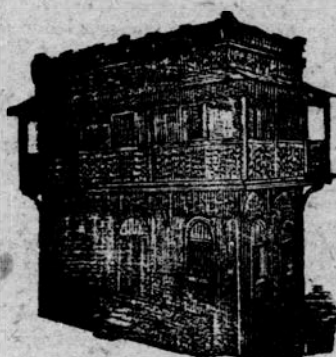
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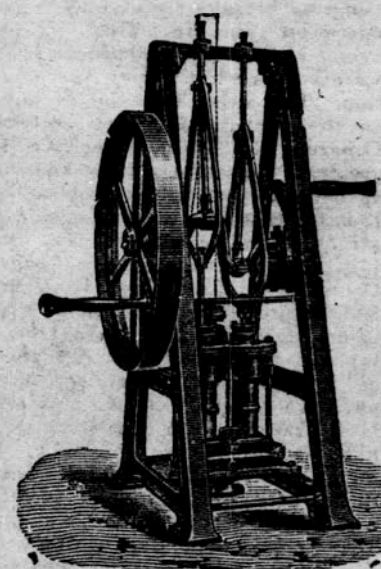
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